TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

AMERICA'S HOME AND FARM NEWSPAPER

FOUNDED IN 1836. TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1922. EIGHTY-SEVENTH YEAR — NO. 17.

CAMPAIGN FOR SMALL NAVY IS LOST IN HOUSE

Legislators Pass Budget to Provide for 86,000 Sailors by Vote of 279 to 78.

With the passage by the house last week of the naval appropriation bill carrying funds for an enlisted personnel of 86,000 men, the fight between big and little navy advocates went to the senate. The bill, as it passed the house by record vote of 279 to 78, provides $322,000,000 for the American navy for the fiscal year 1923. This is $17,000,000 more than was provided in the bill when it was reported to the house by the appropriations committee with provisions limiting the enlisted personnel to 67,000 men and $161,269,737 less than was appropriated for the present year.

Prior to final passage of the bill there was a separate roll call on the size of the navy and the house record 221 to 148 in favor of the limited personnel of 86,000 men.

Intense Struggle Seen.

The fight in the senate between big and little navy men promises to equal in intensity the struggle that has just closed in the house. A determined effort to reduce the naval appropriations for next year to 67,000 men is anticipated, but the big navy advocates are confident that, with the backing of President Harding and administration chiefs, the bill will finally pass the senate with the enlisted personnel provision unchanged.

Not since 1915 and 1916, when the preparedness issue was being fought in congress, have there been such strenuous times and such spirited debates as marked discussion of the bill by members of the lower house. The issue turned squarely on the question of how many men were necessary to allow the navy adequately to man the war vessels of the United States by the 5-5-3 treaty ratio.

Harding Favors 86,000.

President Harding, Secretary of the Navy Denby, Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt, and all the experts in the naval department maintained that it was impossible for the American navy to operate all the warships allowed under the 5-5-3 treaty with fewer than 86,000 men. Some experts placed the necessary number as high as 120,000, but the little navy men were unable to produce testimony that the American navy could be properly manned with less than 86,000.

Congressman Pat Kelly of Michigan, chairman of the naval appropriations subcommittee; Chairman Madden of the appropriations committee, and Republican Floor Leader Mondell led the little navy forces and were vehement in their claims that 67,000 men were sufficient. They made use of the argument that the present interest in governmental economy made it imperative that appropriations be kept at the lowest possible notch.

Newberry Action Attacked by Cox

James M. Cox, Democratic candidate for president in 1920, speaking as honorary guest of Michigan Democrats at their advisory conference in Grand Rapids, assailed the seating of Senator Newberry, Republican, as a "defiance of the decency." Other acts of the present congress, which he termed "reactionary," Cox said, "would not be tolerated except for the assistance of the administration. The country was in defiance of the people and the nation's conscience."

Shoe Machinery Co. Hit by High Court

Violation of the Clayton act in the leases of the United Shoe Machinery company, which is associated company of the government in the suit brought by the government under the Clayton act, was declared invalid by the supreme court in an opinion delivered by Associate Justice McKenna with Associate Justices Brandeis and Clarke dissenting. The case was remanded for consideration by the district court.

CONGRESS WILL WED RIDING TUTOR SOON

Miss Marion McCormick, daughter of Mrs. Medill McCormick and niece of Senator John D. Rockefeller, returned from Europe with her mother a week or two and will be married Swiss riding master, Howard A. Hopper. Miss McCormick arrived last week. Her mother would not come to New York. Asked whether Mr. Hopper had given his consent to the marriage, Mrs. Colby said: "I probably will win him over."

Honest Robber Returns Cash Taken for Hungry Family—Jury Frees Him

San Francisco, April 22—John M. Colby was released today as an "honest robber." Colby told the jury he had been out of work, his wife ill and his children hungry. He said so he took his revolver and held up the soft drink establishment of William Sherman, taking the $6 from the till. He found work next day and out of his first pay he paid back the $6 and surrendered himself to the police. The jury took a standing vote of acquittal.

POET SAYS DOYLE'S TEACHINGS HARMFUL

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's spiritualistic seances and stories before audiences in this country of his communication with the departed souls have been branded by Edwin Markham, the famous American poet-philosopher, author of the "Man With the Hoe," as a menace to our people and "a gospel that is in contravention with the gospel preached by Jesus.

No good and much harm can come of the propagation of such a "new religion" as Sir Arthur advocates, said the "Poet of Democracy," who will celebrate his 70th birthday Sunday.

Sir Arthur's spiritualistic teachings and the teachings of Christ do not line up, Mr. Markham said, and he "believes in Jesus.

"I have investigated spiritualism" said the gray headed philosopher, "and I am convinced it is one of the best things in the world to let alone.

"It tends to queer all people who get into it. It sends them to the insane asylum. Several of my friends have dabbled in it and all of them became unsettled mentally. They became detached from the practical. They took on a weird look in the eye. They became abnormal.

"Now, anything that detaches us from practical affairs had better be shunned.

"There is, of course, some fraud in the doings of the seance, and yet there may be a grain of reality under the tawdry show of the so-called spirit communication. It is possible, I admit, that some discarnate spirits communicate. But the communications are always commonplace a mere exegesis of the obvious, a ramble of words about things of no consequence—a waste of time.

"Sir Arthur hands out to us a weak, flabby optimism, a teaching that is in direct denial of the heroic philosophy of Jesus, for Jesus' philosophy is that life is a battle and a march. Sir Arthur says that the way to life is not narrow and hard as Christ said it is, but that it is broad and easy. This doctrine reduces life to a mere laughing Mardi Gras."

The supreme need of the world today, he said, is a practical application of the principles of Jesus. Only the spirit of Christ, he declared, can save civilization from its present crisis—and that applies to the Genoa economic conference as well as the national coal strike in the United States. The sermon on the mount, he said, should be substituted for the "artifices and intrigues of state craft" and its teachings applied in the every day industrial world.

Lady Astor Full of "Pep" Upon Returning to Her Native Land

Lady Nancy Astor, first English woman M. P., who in her "deb" days was "one of the beautiful Langhorne sisters of Virginia," returned to the land of her birth last week as vivacious and lovely as when she flowered in the society of the Old Dominion.

As the giant ocean liner Olympic passed quarantine a horde of reporters and photographers boarded the vessel and dashed down the gangway leading to her suite. At the bottom stood Lady Nancy.

"Oh, husband, husband, come and help me," she cried laughingly.

Lord Astor came forward, but was lost in the shuffle as his dainty wife was half carried up to the upper deck for photographs.

"Entering parliament for the first time was a picnic compared to this," she said gaily, as she leaped, girl-like onto the top of a ventilator shaft so that the movie man could picture her.

The moment that the last shutter clicked, she danced off her perch and, turning to her impromptu reception committee, slapped several on the back energetically.

"You'll have to wait your time," she said, as the reporters pushed forward.

Then she produced from some hidden recess in her costume a few typewritten statements.

"Just enough for the girl reporters, that's the kind of suffragist I am," she said, distributing them.

In the meanwhile his lordship was in the background—forgotten.

Although her pretty head was crammed full with opinions on the woes of the world, she looked nothing of the politician as she stood with the breeze whipping her auburn hair from under her blue tam-o-shanter. She was garbed in a wine colored morning gown, edged with Rumanian embroidery.

"Now I haven't come over here to make any attempt to get America into better relations with England or Europe," she explained. "I'm not on any particular mission here. I'm here because I was invited to attend the Pan-American conference and attend the women voters' convention in Baltimore where we shall discuss matters of interest to women all over the world."

Says Old Egyptians Often Paged Spirits

The experiments of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle and other spirit land investigators were not unknown to the Egyptians in 2,000 B. C., says Ludlow S. Bull, who has been doing research work in Egyptology in the University of Chicago.

In a speech before the American Oriental society recently Mr. Bull told of an Egyptian politican and the latter's effort to communicate with the spirits 3,922 years ago. The speaker said that this was the first record of any attempt by man to communicate with the departed.

The Egyptians, he said, wore symbolic charms to propitiate the spirits and painted them on the inside of their coffins to insure safe passage to the land of the spirits.

OHIO BUILDING WORK SHOWS BIG INCREASE

Construction work of all sorts is opening to an unexpected degree all over Ohio and this year ought to compare favorably in amount of public and semi-public building with any year in the history of the state, says a statement from Governor Davis' office. The state division of factory inspection, the statement says, has examined and approved during January, February and March more than twice as many building plans, estimated to cost nearly three times as much, as building projects submitted in the same period a year ago.

GOV'T TO MAKE CHANGES IN GRAIN GRADING METHOD

Various changes in wheat grades are announced by Secretary Wallace after a study of the grain situation by a special committee.

Certain changes also will be made in the inspection rules for the certification of hard red Spring and drum wheat, when received at Minneapolis and Duluth and other markets. These changes will require inspectors to state in addition to the grade of the wheat, adequate information as to the kind and quality of foreign material other than dockage and the amount of moisture when effective as grading so they may not be dependent upon flat or average grade price quotations.

No Epicure Wanted

I want a man to work on my farm. I don't give dancing lessons, I have no piano and I can't serve planked steak three times a day. I do give three square meals, a real bed and fair wages. If any man who knows a cow from a talking machine and can hear an alarm clock and get up at 5 o'clock wants the job I'll agree not to treat him like one of the family, but a darn sight better. Advertisement in a Kansas paper.

Floods Delay Planting

Heavy rains have flooded many fields in northern Ohio and the farmers are not hopeful of early planting. Some of the fruit growers are still waiting for good weather before they can finish their Spring spraying. Thousands of young fruit trees will be planted as soon as weather permits.

Corn Richest of All Farm Crops

The department of agriculture has estimated that the gross wealth produced by farmers in 1921 had a value of $12,366,000,000 or about two-thirds of the aggregate value of the farm products of 1920, and little more than one-half the aggregate for 1919.

The total value of crops the department said declined from $15,423,000,000 in 1919 to $10,909,000,000 in 1920 and to $7,028,000,000 in 1921. The decline of the total value of animal products on the farm was from $8,361,000,000 in 1919 to $7,354,000,000 in 1920 and to $5,339,000,000 in 1921.

Corn was valued at $1,303,000,000 or 18.5 per cent of the total; hay and forage $1,165,000,000 or 16.6 per cent; cotton lint and seed $755,000,000 or 10.7 per cent, wheat $737,000,000 or 10.5 per cent and the four crops $3,960,000,000 or 56.3 per cent.

WILSON SAYS REED DIDN'T GET THANKS

Woodrow Wilson, former president, in a letter made public recently, denied a statement printed in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat that he had thanked Senator James A. Reed, Democratic candidate for nomination and re-election, for "great service which the senator rendered him in perfecting and passing the federal reserve bill." The statement was issued by Lee Meriwether, attorney and supporter of Reed. Accompanying Mr. Wilson's letter, the Globe-Democrat printed another from Senator Reed in which a purported copy of the letter from Wilson to Reed is given.

Wet Weather Hurts Crops

Delay in the seeding of Spring grains in the lower Missouri and Ohio valleys due to continued rains is becoming serious, the weather bureau asserts in its weekly weather and crop review. Reports to the bureau state that large areas of farm land were flooded in the Ohio and central and lower Mississippi valleys.

WEST VIRGINIA MINERS WILL DEFEND ACTS

Trial of 125 Insurgent Coal Workers of State Begins in Historic Town of Charles Town.

With the population of Charles Town, W. Va., swelled to more than double its normal proportions, and almost every home entertaining a "paying guest," the stage is set for one of the greatest industrial trials in the history of the long warfare between organized labor and capital which opened there on April 24, when the first of more than 100 cases, in which treason, murder, conspiracy and lesser crimes are charged, was called in circuit court.

Under present plans, the first defendant to face trial on indictments which were the aftermath of the armed march of miners to the Logan county border, where they battledfor more than a week with sheriff's deputies, led by Sheriff Don Chafin of Logan county, will be C. Frank Keeney of Charleston, president of District 17, United Mine Workers of America, and said by the state to have been responsible for the armed march.

The state has announced its intention of proceeding first with the treason charges. West Virginia, a state born in the strife of the Civil war, is probably unique among American commonwealths, in providing a death penalty for treason against the state.

The defendants, accompanied by hundreds of friends and members of their families, are living in a "tent colony" established by Fred Mooney, secretary of District 17. The population of this colony numbers nearly 400 and new arrivals are being registered hourly.

Another famous treason trial was held in the same court house in Charles Town, that of John Brown, the abolitionist, who was found guilty after his raid on the government arsenal at Harpers' Ferry, five miles away, had failed.

Charges of murder are included against eight men who are specifically accused of participating in the killing of John Gore, a Logan county deputy sheriff, who was one of the defending forces on Blair mountain, where some of the hardest fighting occurred. The principal officers of the miners' union and other prominent labor men are also charged with "counselling, aiding and abetting" the killing of Gore, although it was not alleged that any of them were present when he was shot. A number of other murder charges are included among the indictments.

Rail Men Vote to Take Strike Ballot

Grievances centering about the contract system employed by some railroads in the handling of repair work has resulted in a vote for distribution of strike ballots to the 600,000 members of the railway employes' department of the American Federation of Labor.

This department comprises the six federated shop crafts and the Switchmen's Union of North America.

Authorization for the strike ballots was voted at the sixth biennial convention of the department. The vote to send out the ballots was taken last week and officers declared that it was a counter move to "an effort to crush our organization completely."

"If there is a strike, and I feel sure our men will vote solidly for it, it will be in protest of the action of the railways in ignoring decisions of the United States Railway Labor board," said B. M. Jewell, president of the Railway Employes' department.

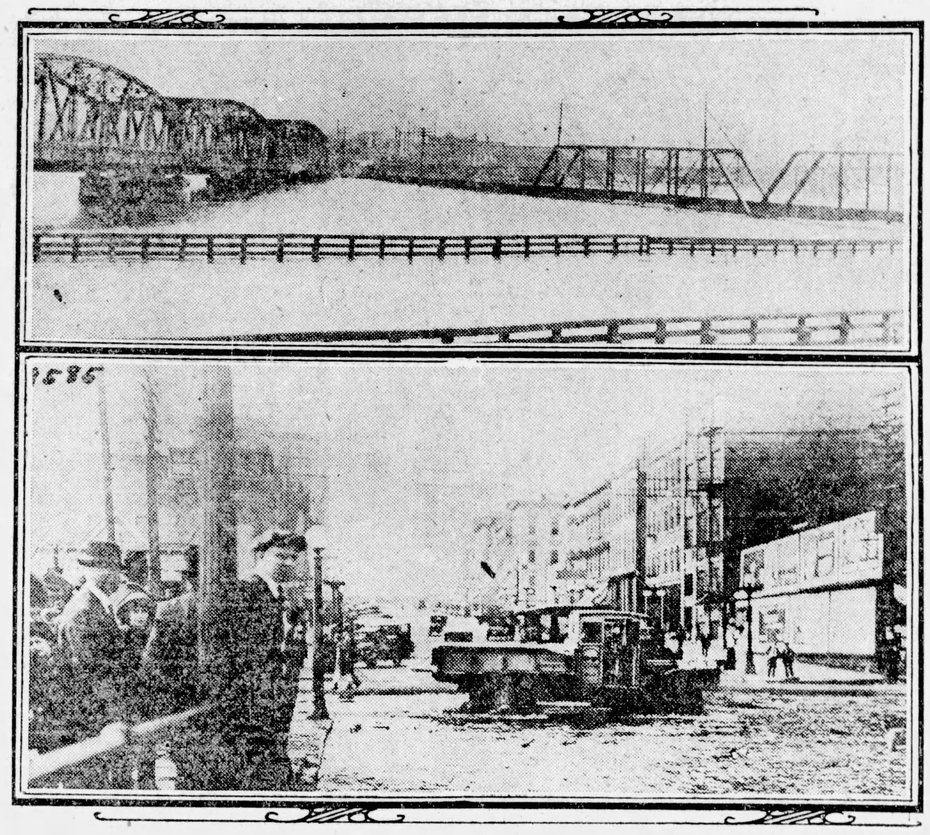
Hounds Will Aid State Dry Sleuths

A "master of hounds" will be added to the list of official prohibition dignitaries.

Commissioner Haynes has approved plans to introduce Belgian police dogs to assist state directors to hunt prohibition law violators.

The dogs are regarded by prohibition officials as effective aids in the work of rum sleuths. The hounds will be used largely to chase down "corn likker" producers.

Spring Floods Rage in West



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FREQUENT downpours have caused floods throughout the middle western states this Spring. Here are two views of the flood which caused loss of life and much damage in Peoria, Ill., where the overflowing of the Illinois river also swept Beardstown and Irvington, Ill. At its crest the water was 24.8 feet above the low water mark. Records going back to the early sixties have not touched this mark.

Upper photo shows the lower wagon bridge of Peoria, the water reaching up to the ties of the railroad bridge on the left. Lower photo shows the main street of Peoria looking up from the water front. The truck in the foreground is over the railroad tracks.

MILLIONS URGED FOR IRRIGATION

$134,000,000 Is Sought From Congress for Western Projects.

The expenditure of $134,000,000 on reclamation projects throughout the country has been recommended to congress by the department of the interior. Of this enormous sum $16,200,000 is allocated to completion of 11 projects in 11 western and southwestern states. Work on all of them is now under way.

The sum of $28,000,000 is set aside, under the department's recommendations, for immediate use on four proposed projects in Arizona and California. It would also take $90,000,000 more to complete these projects, the department estimated.

The projects which the department desired completed and the amount recommended to each, follows:

Grand Valley, Col., $1,200,000; Boise, Idaho, $1,200,000; Minidoka, Idaho, $2,000,000; Sun River, Mont., $800,000; North Platte, Neb. and Wyo., $2,000,000; Newlands, Nev., $1,000,000; Rio Grande, New Mexico and Texas, $1,400,000; Klamath, Oregon and California, $1,000,000; Yakima, Wash., $3,600,000, Riverton, Wyo., $1,250,000, and Shoshone, Wyo., $750,000.

The expenditure of $5,000,000 on the Boulder Canyon dam in Arizona was also recommended. The department estimated that this project would cost $50,000,000 more to complete. An estimate of $15,000,000 was set aside for the All-American canal, in California, with an additional estimate of $20,000,000 to complete the project.

The department urged the expenditure of $4,000,000 on the Parker project in Arizona, for which $10,000,000 additional would be needed to complete. In the same state, $4,000,000 was also suggested for the San Carlos project, which would need $10,000,000 more to finish.

Son of "Devil Anse" Dies

John Hatfield, eldest son of the famous feudist "Devil Anse" Hatfield, died of heart disease last week. He was riding a mule over the mountains, got off to light his lantern and then fell dead.

Hungarian Soil Sent to Empress in Exile for Birth of Child

The desire of former Empress Zita of Austria-Hungary, in exile on the island of Madeira, that her coming child be born on Hungarian soil, is to be fulfilled. Count Hunyadi, in deference to her often-expressed wish, made a trip from Madeira to Hungary some weeks ago, says the Hungarian telegraph agency and took back with him two cases of Hungarian soil. This will be spread on the floor of Zita's room.

DOYLE'S HEAVEN CONTAINS COWS, CATS AND DOGS

Heaven is the "land of fulfilled ideals." It is a place where the disharmony and worry of this life are not and where the spirit of a man who died as a twisted wreck of manhood at, say, eight years becomes a vigorous being with the strength of the 30 year old prime of life, and where a gnarled old woman regains the beauty that was hers at 25 years of age.

Children who die young in this world pass on to the next and grow to maturity there, better than here below, and their laughter is day long. No one who travels into the beyond ever wishes for a moment to return to this struggling existence.

Buildings, towns there are there, and horses, cows, dogs and cats—anything loved in this early sphere by a theory that smacks of Swedenborg—is carried by the force of love into the next life, or at least to first phase of heaven, of which there are several gradations.

This, at any rate, is the Paradise of the Beyond that Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, the author, described to several thousand people in Carnegie hall. He took up the religious aspect of spiritualism in his second lecture on the topic he has studied for 36 years.

Whatever the mental reservations of some of his auditors, as Sir Arthur unfolded the after-world pictured to him by returned spirits, including his son, who once had seen the Savior in heaven, there came no murmur of dissent.

EXPECTS GOOD WHEAT HARVEST

Believe Hessian Fly Will Not Be Pest This Season as in Past Years.

BY A. P. SANDLES.

The promise of a 1922 wheat crop is good in most sections. Where wet weather and wet lands have not hit too hard the wheat is of good color and vigorous growth. We have been in several states and prospects now indicate a high average yield in the coming harvest.

Where we see spots of yellow, stunted wheat, we know that it is asking for a tile ditch, or maybe it is asking for an application of limestone and a clover or alfalfa crop.

Several of the farm papers have expressed belief that the Hessian fly will not be a pest this season as it has been in years past. The advice given by experiment stations to sow seed wheat after a certain date seems to have had a good effect in fighting the fly nuisance.

How many of us can see and appreciate the beauty of a fine green sward of an April wheat field? There is an inspiration in it. It is a sure sign of resurrection of plant life after the siege of Winter time.

There are more sermons and more arguments for the existence of some great and omnipotent power to be found on the farm and in the open country than can be found anywhere else.

A few weeks more and wheat harvest and threshing time will be at hand. Have you planned this work? Will you have the help and the machinery to take care of work as you would like? What will you do with the straw? Do you give this question as much study as you might? Where will you locate the straw stack if you have to plant it outside the barn?

Do you have storage room for wheat in case you do not want to sell the crop direct from the machine? Will you sell through a cooperative elevator or farm bureau or to one of the old-line grain dealers? Have you begun to study this wheat market problem? Did you ever try to make more money with your head than you can with your hands and feet?

Are you growing a breed of wheat that is approved and been tested by your state experiment station? Do you know who is the man of your state to consult on this matter? Do you know that you are paying taxes to pay some agronomist to give you this very information? Do you know anything about the history of the wheat you are growing?

When you get married do you seek to find out anything about the mate you are about to tie up with? If you are not particular about this choice you may pay costs in a divorce court. Give your wheat crop in all its parts due attention and your profit and satisfaction will be greater.

Do it now.

Hays Puts Ban on Arbuckle Pictures

Moving picture producers have estimated that cancellation of 10,000 showings of Roscoe "Fatty" Arbuckle pictures on an order issued by Will H. Hays, head of the moving picture organization, will mean a loss to the cinema industry of from one to two million dollars.

Hays' order followed a lengthy consultation with representatives of the Famous-Players-Laskey corporation, distributors of Arbuckle pictures. A quotation from the charter of the organization he heads, giving the purpose to "attain and maintain the highest moral and artistic standards" was Hays' only explanation of the order.

TREATY CAUSES DISSENSION AT GENOA PARLEY

Crisis Averted When Germans Don't Protest Cancellation of Russian Pact Contrary to Existing Treaties.

Once more the gyrating Genoa conference, which has been alternating between fears and hopes, and punctuated by political crises which threatened to destroy it altogether, has set itself grimly to the task of readjusting the economic life of Europe.

The announcement by the German delegates that they would not reply to the allies' second note, because they did not wish to endanger the success of the conference, was received everywhere with frankly uttered words of relief, for almost everybody was beginning to despair secretly that the conference would end in economic achievement.

This note stipulated that the signatories "expressly reserve for their governments the right to declare null and void any clause in the Russo-German treaty which may be recognized as contrary to existing treaties."

The Germans also decided to settle by private negotiations the differences between M. Barthou, head of the French delegation, and the German chancellor, Dr. Wirth, which arose through M. Barthou's written charge that the Germans had made untruthful statements.

Sunday's Unlucky.

Sunday has been rather a bad day for the Genoa conference. Easter Sunday brought the signing of the Russo-German treaty which created much disruption, and last Sunday came the note from the big and little ententes and Portugal to Germany, which, for the moment, reopened the old wound that had partly healed.

This note was written to satisfy the French demands for the more definite exclusion of Germany from all discussions relating to Russian problems.

It also asserts specifically that it had never been suggested that the London proposals afforded no basis for discussion in the conference or that the German delegation was about to conclude a separate treaty with Russia. After making the reservation with respect to the Russo-German treaty it declares: "The incident may now be regarded as closed."

Germans Accept Exclusion.

Germany accepted the condition that the German delegates be barred from participating in the further discussions of the Russian question by the Genoa conference, because of the Russo-German treaty signed at Rapallo.

The German note begins by acknowledging "with painful surprise" the protest received, which is considered undeserved. The note then reasserts that negotiations for the conclusion of the Russian-German treaty had begun long ago, were known to have been in progress by all the European governments, and had lately been suspended out of deference to the conference.

Sees Freeze-Out Game.

But, the exclusion of Germany from certain negotiations held by the allies with the Russians gave to the German delegation the impression the allies were trying to conclude arrangements with the soviet government without German participation, perhaps to Germany's detriment.

At a certain moment, perhaps, through misunderstanding, the German delegation received the impression that the allies were about to conclude an agreement with the Russians, therefore the Russo-German negotiations were resumed.

The German delegation believes this treaty does not violate the spirit of the conference, and indeed contributes to its supreme aim—pacification of the world and the reconstruction of Europe.

The note admits that, after the conclusion of this treaty, the German delegation has no reason to participate in the work of the first commission, dealing with Russian affairs, but says it will willingly participate in the other work of the same commission dealing with European and German interests.

Sees Success of Parley.

Facing 500 newspaper representatives of virtually all the world nations, the British prime minister last week, after announcing the Germans would accept the conditions imposed by the allies concerning the Russo-German treaty, declared his unshakable conviction that the Genoa conference would prove a great success. He believed that it would restore harmony in Europe and was supremely confident that before adjourning it would adopt an agreement whereby all the nations of Europe would bind themselves not to commit acts of aggression against neighboring countries.

NEW BRIDGE OPENED; JOINS TWO STATES

Ohio and Kentucky joined hands at Ironton, Ohio, using the new Ironton-Russell bridge as the connecting link.

Formal exercises preceded the throwing open of the bridge, finished at a cost of $700,000. Funds for the bridge were obtained by the sale of stock, taken almost entirely by residents of Ironton and the vicinity.

NEW TAX LEVY SEEN TO MEET SHORTAGE

Levying of additional taxes probably will be necessary to meet the deficit of more than $350,000,000 forecast for the fiscal year of 1923 by Secretary Mellon, it was said at the treasury.

WORLD-HISTORY IN THE MAKING

"HE KEPT US OUT OF GENOA!" John T. McCutcheon has drawn a cartoon pictorializing that phrase.

He has drawn the well-known symbolical figure of Uncle Sam grasping President Harding's right hand in both his own and congratulating him. "He Kept Us Out of Genoa" is the title of the picture. It expresses what is in the minds of millions of Americans.

It does seem, at this time, a good thing that the United States is not represented at the international conference, notwithstanding it is the opinion of some that it is the duty of this country to dabble in world affairs at all times and under any circumstances. There is opportunity at Genoa to "get in bad" without doing the world a heap o' good. It is an economic conference, but with a strong flavor of European politics. There are jealousies and animosities that do not directly concern us.

In this space, last week, it was said that Lloyd George was the shock absorber of the conference. He was that during the whole of last week, and he is still "it."

France Is "Acting Up."

About the last word concerning the conference at the close of last week was that France was threatening to leave. It is not strange that France is doing a little "acting up."

Germany and Russia entered the conference on a shoestring. They had nothing to lose and everything to gain. Naturally it would be assumed that they would be respectable in their attitude toward the conference, but one of the first things their delegates did was to form a combination between themselves by treaty.

Premier Poincare of France has let it be known that he intends to punish Germany for this treaty. He threatens another occupation of the Ruhr valley.

France is in poor financial condition, but she has an army, and is ever ready to make some hostile demonstration where Germany is concerned. One result of this belligerent attitude, when most of the world wants to think of peace, is alienated sympathy.

As punishment for the German-Russian treaty the conference barred Germany from the discussion of Russian questions. This is not enough for France. She wants Germany barred from all discussions that come before the conference.

Crisis Expected.

Lloyd George has announced the incident is closed, that the decision of the conference as it affects Germany's relations in the conference will stand. France is protesting, and a crisis is expected this week.

As expected, Lloyd George is the big man of the conference. He is busy all the time untangling difficult situations and putting raveled ends together. Through it all he seems to keep his temper and remain in good humor. If there is failure at the last, it will be Lloyd George that tells the world who is to blame. This is to be the last arrow in his quiver. He will not shoot it until all others have failed to hit the mark. Europe and the world may well pray that he doesn't have to use it.

Peace Strike in Ireland.

Ireland is putting on something new. Saturday in Dublin, when thousands of Irish workers quit work, they had planned to remain idle over Monday, as a protest against further fighting in their harrassed country. It is an anti-militarist strike, a strike for peace, the first in history.

The plan was to stop all trains and street cars; newspapers were not to publish; the telegraph and postoffice systems were to remain dead; business houses to stay closed, and hotels to serve no meals.

Dublin's lord mayor expressed this sensible sentiment: "We have rid ourselves of the British army, why not the Irish? Send these young men of both armies home and let them do a decent day's work before they become more demoralized. Let the money that goes to keep them be used to build houses."

There is in that the kind of sanity that would settle all troubles. The great difficulty is to get it into the heads of the people who are never so happy as when creating disturbances.

Senate Has Lots of Work.

The United States senate has a Summer's job before it, and it is not an easy one. As a matter of history the senate makes hard work of nearly everything it does. There is much important legislation to be enacted, but the biggest two things will be the tariff and the soldiers' bonus.

If the tariff is a problem the bonus is a puzzle. There is an agreement among senate Republicans that a bonus bill must be passed. Secretary Mellon, who has been the most outspoken opponent of adjusted compensation for the soldier boys, is now drawing a bonus bill himself. This is significant. It is evident that he has surrendered to the inevitable.

CHARGES AUTO FIRM'S PROFITS 700 PER CENT

Summary of Sensational Allegations Against Lincoln Motor Company of Detroit Is Made Public.

The government's $9,188,561 claim against the Lincoln Motor Co. of Detroit for alleged overpayments on war contracts is based upon sensational charges of irregularities placed in the hands of the department of justice by war department auditors.

Copies of this official memoranda have come to light and a summary of this evidence is given for the first time. Among the most startling charges against the company are the following:

That the Lincoln company built the finest automobile factory in the United States at government expense, without the government being consulted as to the character or cost of buildings.

That the building which the government paid for included a $500,000 office building and a $170,000 restaurant.

That the company collected a total of $45,065,693.19 for its war work which was sufficient to reimburse it for the entire cost of its plant and leave a net profit of $5,285,000.

That the profits of the company on its war contracts amounted to 700 per cent of the money actually invested by the company.

$20,000,000 Assets Lost.

That between January, 1920, and November, 1921, a period of 22 months, the company lost assets with $20,000,000 and was placed in the hands of a receiver.

That the government reimbursed the company for plant and production costs without an audit being made to establish the accuracy of the claims filed.

That in 1918 Henry and Wilfred Leland each received salaries of $100,000, William T. Nash, secretary and treasurer, was paid $27,000, and Leroy T. Williams, $27,000. This was an increase of $50,000 for the two Lelands and $15,000 each for Nash and Williams.

That, although the original contract provided that the company was to be amortized at the rate of 40 per cent on the actual cost of its plant, the contract was later modified to provide that the amortization rate should be 55 per cent. In figuring amortization on the total value of the company's plant the government accepted the company's valuation of $8,700,000 without requiring an audit.

That the government paid amortization amounting to $363,534.60 on 52 acres of land bought by the company at a total cost of $660,972, in spite of the fact that at the time the amortization was paid the land had actually increased in value so that it was worth approximately $1,000,000. Of the 52 acres, only 18 acres were actually used by the company for manufacturing purposes.

Lelands Land Bought.

That amortization, amounting to $257,000 was paid on a separate plant located in Holden avenue in Detroit, which was owned by the Lelands before they began war work for the government.

That as the company had completed and been paid a handsome profit upon all but 28 per cent of the work the government had contracted for, the company was only entitled to amortization upon 28 per cent of the cost of its plant instead of upon the total cost of $8,700,000.

That contracts with the government, which provided for a profit of $625 on each completed Liberty motor, were unlawfully charged so that the company received a flat price of $4,000 per motor, or a net profit of $1,276 each.

That the company was unlawfully paid an unearned profit of $1,000,000 when its contract was cancelled, although the government had retained the right to cancel the contract under certain conditions.

These accusations and many others are made in the documents filed with the department of justice by Thomas F. Lane, legal assistant in the air service division of the war department, and by W. R. Reece, principal accountant, air service, and W. J. Barry, senior cost accountant, air service. These experts declare that, on account of the size their task and the short time allowed them for their investigation, their findings are not necessarily conclusive and that it is possible that a more thorough examination would reveal many other discrepancies.

Woodruff Has Copy.

Congressman Roy O. Woodruff is understood to have a complete copy of the reports of the war department experts and it is supposed that he will lay the entire matter before the house rules committee when that body considers his resolution providing for a thorough congressional investigation of war contracts. Congressman Woodruff first called attention to the government's laxity in prosecuting claims against war contractors in the house when he served notice that, unless Attorney General Daugherty instituted proceedings against the Lincoln company, he would move the impeachment of the department of justice head.

Golf Ball Kills Girl

A ball driven by Sidney Patton on an Edinburgh golf course struck a 12-year-old girl on the temple and killed her instantly.

Police and Firemen Asked to Let Beards Grow for "'49 Days"

A former order requesting policemen and firemen to grow whiskers for the days of '49 celebration to be held in Sacramento, Cal., next month, was issued recently. City Manager Clyde L. Seavey announced, following a meeting of the Whiskers' club of which he is "Chief Whiskerino."

The club adopted a rule that any member shaving his whiskers before May must shave his head also.

Chauncey Still Has Young Ideas

Flappers of today may differ somewhat from their grandmothers but Chauncey M. Depew admitted that he thinks well of them when he lit 88 candles on his birthday cake April 23.

Former Senator Depew, widely known as an orator and after dinner speaker, was born in Peekskill, N. Y., April 23, 1834. He has been chairman of the board of directors of the New York Central railroad since 1890.

AID FOR VETS UP TO FORBES

Legion Head Says Right Law to Help Disabled is in Effect.

"Our legislative fight is won and it is now up to one man, Director Forbes, of the Veterans' bureau, to supervise the care of the disabled of the late war," said Hanford MacNider, national commander of the American Legion.

"The passage of the Langley bill by the senate was one of the final steps of the legion's program," said MacNider, and added:

"This law appropriates $17,000,000 to be spent under the direction of Director Forbes to complete the building of permanent hospitals. Coupled with this was the announcement that President Harding would sign without delay an executive order transferring all public health service hospitals in which veterans are patients, to the control of Colonel Forbes. This absolutely centralizes authority in the hands of one man, a consummation that the legion believes means efficiency, precision and justice for the fellows who gave their health for their country.

"This means that we are just three years too late in adequately caring for the disabled, unpleasant as it is to say such a thing.

"Departments passed cases back and forth between them while men died in want. There was no sympathetic grasp of the disabled man's problem.

"Finally now the machinery is in order. One man, the head of the Veterans' bureau, controls insurance, compensation, vocational training and hospital and medical care. The legion feels it has won a hard fight in the finest cause in which it could be engaged."

Ex-King Ferdinand of Bulgaria has appealed for aid to Premier Stamboulisky, whom, when king, he kept in prison for two years.

Pocket Hardware Now Checked With Boxes and Corsets

The checking business, which has made rapid strides with the opening of check rooms for babies and parking stations for flappers' corsets, has been broadened again.

New York police announce they have discovered a checking station for pistols, where members of the underworld may park their artillery when they have a few hours of leisure.

Most of the city's gun wielders apparently were on the crime path, however, as the parking station had only two pistols on its shelves.

The concessionaire was booked at police headquarters as Fred Piccora and charged with violating the Sullivan law.

HIGH COST OF BEER WORRIES LONDONERS

The ever-increasing price of beer is worrying England.

The foaming mug that once graced even the most humble table is fast getting beyond the reach of poorer families, and a reduction in taxation is the only thing that will bring it back again, says the chairman of a big London brewery.

By its excessive tax on cigars and sparkling wines, the government effectively killed the trade in these commodities, he said, and beer will be the next to go. In 1914, the brewers paid duty on 36,000,000 barrels of beer, while in 1920, the amount had shrunk to 25,000,000 barrels. The estimate for 1921, the brewer said, is slightly less than 21,000,000 barrels.

Chicken Angers Reds

Soviet officials ordered Michael Alexieff flogged because after he had made a plea for food investigators found his entire family eating chicken.

ISSUES DENIAL OF PROFIT TALE

Ford Tells Mellon He Cannot Be Responsible for Book He Didn't See.

Henry Ford has never seen the book entitled "The Truth About Henry Ford," nor did he authorize its publication, consequently he feels no responsibility for its circulation or statements it may contain.

This is the Detroit automobile manufacturer's answer to a letter which Andrew W. Mellon, secretary of the treasury, wrote him several weeks ago inquiring about a statement in the book to the effect that Mr. Ford had returned war profits amounting to $29,000,000 to the government of the United States.

When the book, which was written by Sarah T. Bushnell, first appeared it caused considerable comment in Washington for it contained the direct statement that Mr. Ford had refunded all his war profits to the government. It was said that this refund amounted to $29,000,000.

The treasury department promptly announced that there was no record of any such payment and naturally there was considerable interest in the matter. Mrs. Bushnell stated in the preface of the book that she wished to acknowledge her gratitude to Mrs. Henry Ford from whom she had received most of her data. "She personally helped me to secure accurate and authentic information."

Inquiries were so numerous at the treasury department that Secretary Mellon finally wrote direct to Mr. Ford for information as to how the alleged $29,000,000 donation to the government stood from his point of view. Mr. Ford was in Florida when Secretary Mellon's letter reached Detroit and it was not until a day or so ago that the Detroit manufacturer's reply was received.

In his letter to Mellon, Ford makes no assertion that the refund was made as alleged in the book. He simply declares that he did not authorize the statement about his refund of war profits, consequently that he feels no responsibility for it.

On Jan. 14, 1919, before a senate committee which was investigating war contracts, Alfred Lucking, Mr. Ford's attorney, stated that Mr. Ford would refuse personally to accept a cent of profit from his various war contracts.

ONLY 1 ADULT IN THIS CHURCH

Preacher Organizes Junior Congregations — Kiddies Highly Pleased.

A junior church, the membership of which is limited to persons between six and 16 years old, with the preacher the only adult present, is being operated successfully in New York. The plan was inaugurated by the Rev. N. S. Sichterman of Grace Presbyterian church.

Dr. Sichterman, says there are 60 children ranging in age from six to 16 years who are members of the junior organization. They have their own room for services, which are of 30 minutes duration, and have their own officers. The plan was put into operation in January and Dr. Sichterman is so pleased with the results that he expects soon to double the membership.

Dr. Sichterman said the idea of forming a junior church developed from his experiences in church while a boy.

"My people came from Holland and settled in a neighborhood of Hollanders in a small Michigan town," he said. "The church I attended as a boy also used the Dutch language and the sermons sometimes lasted two hours or more. I well remember how tired and restless I would get as the time dragged on, for the sermon, while appealing to adults, was not such as would appeal to the child."

Dr. Sichterman said he had started the children in to engaging in three minute talks and hoped eventually to have some of them take turns at preaching.

WRINKLES MAR FAMOUS TREE

Giant Cypress in Mexico That Stood in Columbus' Time, Shows Age.

The "Great Tree of Tule" in the state of Oaxaca, after some 800 years of recorded existence, is beginning to show signs of wear and tear.

This giant cypress, with a trunk so huge that 30 persons with outstretched arms can scarcely span it, is known to have been a fair sized tree when Columbus discovered America, and history recounts that Cortes and his Spanish soldiers slept beneath its branches four centuries ago when on their way to Honduras following their conquest of Mexico.

But although time has dealt kindly with the monarch, the correspondent, during a recent visit to the tiny village of Santa Maria del Tule, Oaxaca, noticed that the wrinkles of age are beginning to show. There is no immediate cause for worry, however, that Tule, as the Indians affectionately call the tree, will wither away before the present generation had passed on. And even if it should, Tule has a son some 50 yards away from the parental boughs that is showing healthy signs of maintaining the family honor in the matter of robustness. Hijo (son), as the Indians have named it, already is so large that 12 persons are needed to span it.

The Great Tree of Tule is 175 feet tall, and is said to be one of the largest specimens in the world. The spread of its branches is almost 150 feet. It stands in the courtyard of a tiny church.

Stomach a Pin-Cushion

A pin one and one-half inches long was found in the stomach of six-year-old Alexander Pounaris of Greece, when he was operated on. He will recover.

Two Jest at Guillotine

"Nice day," said Gilbert Buoy laughingly, as he was led to the French guillotine with Jerome Marcheselli. "Prettiest I ever saw," replied his companion. Then both were beheaded for murder.

Settle Own Disputes

Congestion has become so great in many of the English county courts that business men are getting into the habit of settling their differences out of court.

Red Tryants Crucified

Three Soviet officers who had tyrannized over the inhabitants of Kostroma were seized at night by the townspeople and crucified.

NEWS FROM CAPITAL

What Congress Is Doing

An emergency appropriation of $1,000,000 to fight the flood waters now going south on the Mississippi river has been asked of congress by southern leaders with the approval of Budget Director Dawes. A joint resolution carrying this amount was offered in the house.

Asserting that the secretary of state "has been instructed to negotiate a treaty with Canada relating to canalization and water power development of the St. Lawrence river," Representative Ten Eyck, Democrat, in a letter to house members asked that they get behind his resolution seeking acquisition by the government of half the land adjacent to the proposed canal and half the land to be improved by such development.

Decision to pass a soldiers' bonus bill at this session of congress was reached by senate Republicans in party conference. The vote was 36 to 9 on a motion offered by Senator Lenroot, Republican, Wisconsin.

A new row involving questions of political patronage and administrative efficiency has broken out in the treasury department, Commissioner of Internal Revenue Blair refusing to permit Assistant Dover to overhaul his bureau.

The administration won a final victory in the house in its fight for an adequate navy, the Vare amendment for an enlisted strength of 86,000 men being adopted by a vote of 221 to 148.

American Legion opposition to the "little army" bill was expressed before senate appropriation committees by Commander MacNider, who appealed for an army of at least 150,000 men.

Validity of the consent decree which restrains the Armour, Swift, Morris, Wilson and Cudahy packing interests from engaging in unrelated lines of business attacked in petition filed in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia by the California Co-operative Canneries.

Harding administration regards stormy career of Genoa conference as complete vindication of American refusal to participate therein.

Senator McCumber (N. D.,) chairman of finance committee, returning from trip home, promises prompt action on soldier bonus and plans to displace tariff to pass it; will try to overcome President's opposition to measure

The annual apropriation bill for the state and justice departments, carrying $28,700,000, an increase of $2,300,000 over the measure as passed by the senate.

Senate begins debate on tariff bill; McCumber says it will afford American industry greater protection without increasing cost of living.

Senator Reed blames "bad memory" of former president for Mr. Wilson's charge that the Missouri senator had opposed the federal reserve act.

With the approval of President Harding and Secretary of the Navy Denby, Chairman Lasker of the shipping board announced that he had withdrawn his opposition to the elimination of the "naval reservist" clause from the ship subsidy bill now pending in congress. This clause provided for the manning of merchant vessels by members of the naval reserve and had been criticised severely by marine labor organizations.

Sale of British bonds to provide funds for the soldiers' bonus again is being discussed by Republican senate and house leaders. It is proposed that the United States guarantee these bonds and sell sufficient of them to meet the expense of the soldiers' bonus. The British bonds, which will be obtained in exchange for present demand obligations, will amount to about $4,000,000,000.

NATION JOLTED BY COAL STRIKE

Figures Show All America Must Share in Loss of Unearned Wages.

Government intervention in the coal strike is promised "when the situation becomes acute." There are experts who contend that the public was pinched from the moment the strike was threatened. Their figures are interesting and startling.

First of all, they point out that a total cessation of coal production and exhaustion of coal supplies on hand would result in the complete industrial and commercial paralysis of the nation; famine and death would speedily stalk the land and chaos ensue.

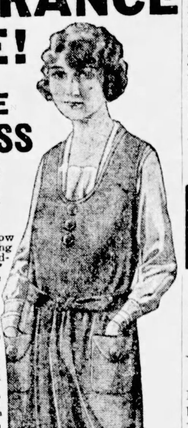
Getting down to dollars and cents, the first item is the wage loss of the mine workers. If there are 600,000 miners idle as a result of the strike their loss each day totals at least $4,200,000 on the basis of their average earnings per day worked in 1920. Next comes the loss in wages to workers outside the coal industry upon whom idleness is forced by reason of the strike. Thousands of railroad workers were laid off the first week of the strike—one system alone laying off 16,000—and their number will be added to as the strike continues or becomes more effective. Other thousands of workers who handle coal somewhere along the line between the railroad terminal and the consumer's bin likewise will have idleness thrust upon them, and passing from them to the workers in manufacturing establishments that cannot operate without coal yet another wage loss item is to be chalked up.

But every member of society, be he business man, professional man, farmer, workman or parasitic idler, must share in this loss occasioned when the day's labor has not been realized and is gone forever.

CLEARANCE SALE!

LATEST RATINE SLIP DRESS

$2.69 Only



At this ridiculously low sale price, this alluring little frock is an outstanding bargain. "Alluring" doesn't begin to describe it. It is a perfect dream! You and your friends will simply rave about it. The material is of very fine ratine, with the heavy basket weave which is now all the rage! It's a beauty! And the more you wash it the prettier it looks! Cut on loose, straight, fashionable lines—becoming to women of all ages! Finished at the waist with long tie sash of the same material. Two novelty set-on pockets, add further piquancy to this pretty little slip dress. Pockets and front of dress are prettily trimmed with large buttons of self material covering—Handsomely tailored and perfectly finished—colors: Harding Blue, Tan or Rose. Sizes—Women's 32 to 46. Misses 14, 16, 18 or 20. State size and color.

Send No Money

We want you to judge this tremendous value yourself. Send no money. The dress is gladly sent you on approval. We know that you will be more than satisfied with it; you will just "adore it." At $2.69 this frock is the supreme offering of the season, for it has the selling for a much higher price. However we want to close out the remaining few—and therefore this sale. You get the benefit.

Act Quick! There is no doubt but that they will be snapped up quickly. So hurry your order along. You send no money. When it arrives merely deposit with the postman $2.69 (plus few cents postage) and see this remarkable value for yourself. If you are not satisfied, return it and your money will be instantly refunded. Just send a post card or letter, giving your name and address, and do not forget to mention color and size

INTERNATIONAL MAIL ORDER HOUSE
Dept. P-204, Chicago

BIG FACTORY SALE

Brand New—Strictly Firsts

These strong **High Grade Cords** made from **fresh stock** at 50 per cent saving. Absolutely Brand New—first, in original wrapper with manufacturer's name and serial number on every tire. **Guaranteed 10,000 Miles** and adjusted at the list price on a milenge basis. *(These prices include Tube Free.)*

Sizes	Price	Sizes	Price	Sizes	Price
30x3	$ 9.95	32x4	$17.50	35x4½	$25.75
30x3½	11.75	34x4	18.95	36x4½	26.15
32x3½	14.40	32x4½	23.50	33x5	26.75
31x4	15.65	33x4½	24.10	35x5	28.00
32x4	16.90	34x4½	25.00		

Send No Money—just send your name and address, together with size and number of tires wanted. All tires shipped C.O.D. subject to examination. **Send Today.** Special 5% discount for cash with order. *Shipments same day order received.*

Webster Tire Corporation
110 S. Dearborn St., Dept. 175 Chicago, Ill.

GOITRE Pay When Well

I have an honest, proven remedy for goitre (big neck). It checks the growth at once, reduces the enlargement, stops pain and distress and relieves in little while. Pay when well. Tell your friends about this. Write me at once. DR. ROCK. Dept. 98 Box 737. Milwaukee, Wis.

FREE TRIAL

Cut out this ad and mail it to us, with your name and address (no money); and we will send you our FAMOUS ARNAK RAZOR by return mail, postpaid. You may use the razor for 30 days FREE; then if you like it, pay us $1.85. If you don't like it return it. SEND NO MONEY. ARNAK COMPANY, Dept. 472 St. Louis, Mo.

111 one-eleven cigarettes

Three Friendly Gentlemen

TURKISH
VIRGINIA
BURLEY

10¢ for FIFTEEN

In a new package that fits the pocket—
At a price that fits the pocket-book—
The same unmatched blend of
TURKISH, VIRGINIA and BURLEY Tobaccos

Guaranteed by The American Tobacco Co.

111 FIFTH AVE. NEW YORK CITY

May Abandon Execution Gas

Repeal of the measure providing for the use of lethal gas for execution of murderers will come before the next Nevada legislature, say state officials. It is held that the unusual law has brought the state much unfavorable publicity and defeated the ends it was intended to serve.

Bandit Plane Shot Down

The aeroplane bandit gang of eastern Hungary has lost its second machine. It was shot down near Miskolcz and its two occupants killed.

Cured Her Rheumatism

Knowing from terrible experience the suffering caused by rheumatism, Mrs. J. E. Hurst, who lives at 508 E. Olive St., B-80, Bloomington, Ill., is so thankful at having cured herself that out of pure gratitude she is anxious to tell all other sufferers just how to get rid of their torture by a simple way at home.

Mrs. Hurst has nothing to sell. Merely cut out this notice, mail it to her with your own name and address, and she will gladly send you this valuable information entirely free. Write her at once before you forget.

ECZEMA

Also called Tetter, Salt Rheum, Pruritus, Milk Crust, Water Poison, Weeping Skin, etc.

DR. J. E. CANNADAY

I believe eczema can be cured to stay. I mean just what I say CURED and NOT merely patched up to return again. Remember, I make this statement after handling over half a million cases of eczema and devoting over 20 years of my life to its treatment. I don't care what you have used nor how many doctors have told you that you could not be cured, all I ask is just a chance to prove my claims. Don't be discouraged but write me TODAY and I will send you a FREE TRIAL of mild soothing, guaranteed treatment that will surely convince you as it has me. If you are disgusted and discouraged just give me one chance to prove my claims. By writing me today I believe you will enjoy more real comfort than you really thought this world held for you. Just try it, and I feel sure you will agree with me.

DR. J. E. CANNADAY, 1992 Court Blk., Sedalia, Mo.

References: Third National Bank, Sedalia, Mo.

Send This Notice to Some Eczema Sufferer

$1 Bills at 12½ Cents Each Find Rush Market

A confidence game in Okmulgee, Okla., in which three men are charged with having offered bills for sale at the rate of 12½ cents each and found a ready market but failed to deliver the cheap money after they received their price, was uncovered when officers announced the arrest of J. Gardner of Muskogee on a charge of fraud and robbery.

GENUINE GERMAN ORTGIES

$5.45

25 or 32 Caliber BRAND NEW

The perfectly balanced 7-shot, very latest model automatic pistol, embodying all the newest features, making it a very desirable weapon for home protection. Of steel, with inlaid hardwood grip; no projecting parts; very light, compact; safety features prevent accidental discharge. 25 or 32 cal. No. 663 ..... $
380 Calibre, No. 668-A ..... $

German Dreyse Military Model Automatic ..... $7.

7-shot, blue steel, powerful weapon, safety attachment, weight 26 oz.

25 Cal. No. 363 ..... $
32 Cal. No. 363-A ..... $

GENUINE GERMAN MAUSER $11.

World famous, most powerful weapon known. 9-shot, shoots Standard Ammunition; two safety attachments; slide system, latest model.

Regular $35 25 Cal., No. 868 ..... $
Value 32 Cal., No. 86[illegible] ..... $

ONLY CASH ORDERS FILLED AT THESE PRICES as these automatics are now too low a price to be catalogued or sold C. O. D. Send Money Order or Bank Draft and get your choice while they last. Order by number and caliber. Examine carefully and if not as represented return same and get your MONEY BACK at once. Bank references.

Dealers Supplied at Above Prices

EDWARDS IMPORT TRADING CORP.
258 Broadway, Dept. 63 New York City

FREE TOBACCO BOOK

Do you know WHY you smokers and chewers have had to pay so much for your tobacco? Read on and I'll tell you! You pay 10 cents for cigars NOW and they should cost you only a penny!

WE, who are having this notice put in The Toledo Weekly Blade, are Kentucky Farmers. We raise the best leaf tobacco in the world. Heretofore we've always had to sell our tobacco to the trust, who paid us next to nothing and then they sold it to you for fancy prices.

Now It's Different

We farmers have formed an association. Our free Tobacco Book we have written tells all about it. Now we are selling our tobacco direct from the plantation to YOU at plantation prices. We are fighting the Tobacco Trust with their own weapons, advertising and price-cutting. We are fighting the DEVIL with FIRE.

Read every word of this great saving money-message.

This is a picture of a "Hand" of real Kentucky Leaf Tobacco.

You take no risk. You are protected by the guarantee of this association of farmers.

You can get from us the very finest Kentucky Leaf Tobacco, especially hand-selected, THREE pounds for only $2. Think of it. Our free Tobacco Book tells you how to make your own choice cigars with very little trouble out of this fine tobacco. It's as easy as rolling a cigarette. You never knew that before, did you? And the cost to you is only about a penny a cigar.

STOP SMOKING ALFALF

Now you STOP SMOKING ALFALFA and hay and other things some people put into tobacco and you pay tobacco prices for. Get your own natural leaf tobacco and raise your own cigars or chewing or smoking tobacco just as we farmers in Kentucky who grow it, smoke and chew our own. And, believe me, we can tell a good smoke and we know a good chew!

Three pounds for $2 is

Enough to Make 125 Cigars

Look what you save. And you get the best quality, too!

Then we will send you FREE, in addition to the Tobacco Book a bottle of

Kentucky Flavoring Mixture

—the kind that makes the old Kentucky colonel smile—which we do not sell as a beverage. We show you how to make your tobacco strong, medium or mild as you prefer. And this bottle is absolutely safely tucked in the heart of the package of tobacco!

SEND NO MONEY

WE FARMERS WILL TRUST YOU. Send no money. Just send the coupon. We will send you THREE POUNDS of this wonderful first-quality, natural leaf Kentucky Tobacco and we will include free that bottle of famous Kentucky Flavoring Mixture and our free Tobacco Book. When the package arrives you simply pay the postman $2. That is all. Send no money. Just send the coupon. You take no risk.

IRON SPRINGS CO.,
Agents for Iron Springs Tobacco Growers Sales Association.
R. F. D. 40, Horse Cave, Kentucky

SEND NO MONEY — Just send this coupon

IRON SPRINGS CO.,
Agents for Iron Springs Tobacco Growers Sales Association.
R. F. D. 40, Horse Cave, Ky.

Send me at once three pounds of your famous Kentucky Leaf Tobacco and include FREE a bottle of your famous Kentucky Flavoring Mixture and also include FREE your Tobacco Book. When package arrives I will pay postman $2.

Name .....
Address .....
City ..... State .....

SHORT ENDS OF WORLD NEWS

AT the end of the third week of the coal strike officials of the United Mine Workers of America declared that the peak strength of the strikers had not yet been reached, although the number of idle men had increased to 680,000, a gain of 20,000 during the week.

Condition of John McCormack, noted Irish tenor, has improved greatly. The swelling in his throat is greatly reduced but he is considerably weakened.

Quick work on the part of the Ohio state industrial commission switched $4,316 from the bigamous wife, to the legal wife of Clarence Taylor, Cleveland, who was killed in 1920 when an enamel tank at the Peerless Motor Car company's plant exploded.

Bids on 25,675 miles of new roads to be built at an estimated cost of $427,399, will be received May 5, Director Herrick of Ohio highways has announced. The work will be done in Clark, Geauga, Holmes, Knox and Marion counties.

Representatives of the American Federal Reserve bank system will be invited to a conference of the banks of issue to be held shortly after the Genoa conference, it was proposed at Genoa recently.

H. E. Van Norman, president of the World's Dairy Congress association, has been appointed commissioner of agriculture and delegate of the United States to the general assembly of the International Institute of Agriculture to be held from May 8 to 18, in Rome, Italy.

John Duval Dodge, Detroit millionaire, and Rex Earl, an architect, were convicted in circuit court of Kalamazoo, Mich. on charge of illegally possessing, transporting and furnishing liquor.

"I see more hope for the future of the world on my 88th birthday than on any other birthday in the past seven years," declared Chauncey M. Depew.

FOUR hundred carloads of ammunition and high explosives stored near the railroad station at Monastir, southern Siberia, exploded last week, killing several hundred persons, wounding thousands and virtually destroying the heart of the city. One-half the city's population was rendered homeless.

Disturbances against French control of Syria are assuming widespread proportions. The French have been forced to evacuate the province of Zor.

After two years of fractional battling the Socialist administration of Milwaukee now controls the common council. Three independent aldermen have swung their support to Mayor Hoan, Socialist, and with the solid party support in the council, recognized it with Socialists in control of all the committees.

Another step in the campaign to free Thomas J. Mooney and Warren K. Billings from state prison, where they are serving life sentences in connection with a bomb explosion in San Francisco, was taken when District Attorney Brady sent a letter to Governor Stephens asking that the men be pardoned.

Relief agencies have been working desperately to bring aid to communities where widespread suffering has resulted from floods that have made thousands homeless throughout the Mississippi valley.

More than 4,000 guests attended the reception to the army and navy given at the White House last week by the President and Mrs. Harding, who were assisted in receiving by Marshal and Madame Joffre of France, the secretary of war and Mrs. Weeks and the secretary of the navy and Mrs. Denby.

A new hydro-airplane will be shipped by the Portuguese government to St. Paul Rocks to enable the naval captains Sacadura and Coutinho to resume their trans-Atlantic flight, interrupted by the virtual destruction of their machine in landing at the rocks.

MARSHALL Joffre, veteran hero of the first battle of the Marne, is in this country on his way home to France from a world tour. He visited Washington for the first time since his tour of the country in 1917.

Estate of Rosa and Joseft Blazek, Siamese twins, heretofore estimated at $400,000, was put on record as only $400 when Attorney Chriska, on application of the brother of the twins, was appointed guardian of Frank, son of Joseft, under $800 bond. The $400 represents only the holdings of the twins in the United States although they have property in and around Prague.

The Italian forces have begun their evacuation of Meander valley in Asiatic Turkey, in accordance with the recent Italian note to the Angora government.

Scarcity of labor in the steel mills and big factories of the Calumet region in Indiana was indicated last week for the first time since the war. Help wanted placards appeared on the gates of a number of plants.

Japanese privy council has ratified the Shantung agreement reached at the Washington arms conference.

Winston Spencer Churchill, British secretary for the colonies, was severely shaken up by a fall from his horse while riding.

Construction work has been started on Detroit's new $5,000,000 Masonic temple, one of the largest and costliest structures of its kind in the world. About three years will be required to prepare the edifice for occupancy.

Amazing revelations of skyrocket financing involving almost a million dollars are said to have been made by Everett B. Peacock, former president of the Milwaukee-Iricing state bank of Chicago. Peacock is said to have obtained loans from the bank on collateral from a seed company which is now bankrupt.

To Our Boys and Girls

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TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE
Toledo, Ohio.

THE BLIND MAN'S EYES

By William MacHarg and Edwin Balmer

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From Last Week.

back into the passed through The girl turned pier mirror near she faced it, off her gloves, looking toward caused overhead; one was coming spoke swiftly to her ght in their mo- wasn't taken ith; he was at-

lips barely

killed; but they pretended he on the train— se; I got your pected me of the

didn't find out

vestigating. San- them make any- brought me here to find out about Hyde—here! Is it

ended in the hall swiftly busied her- and hat. Eaton ense. The servant servant they had recognized now— one room to Now the girl's

ormed the question

of the new agree-

been sent to him, to him very soon

in this house with me!"

Santoine has to be a party to draft it, I think. Any- hasn't seen it yet—I know it is either here now. Hugh, will be made before long."

find out about that?" know it is here, or when it I think I can."

will it be when it is

The girl's eyes the wall close to where she seemed to measure a definite distance from and a point shoulder high, resist the impulse to come and put her hand on the spot. followed her look, he a slight and muffled click as the study; but no sound each them through the study and what he heard came from itself.

he whispered.

Miss Santoine—she's in closed it just now. are two of them hidden be- looks one on each side of

tapped gently on the wall; wall was brick; the safe un- was backed with steel.

best way is from the inside room," he concluded.

replied. "Yes. If you—"

look out!"

one now was coming down- The girl had time only to swiftly. "If we don't get a to speak again, watch that pointed to a bronze an- stood on a table near "When I'm sure the agree- is in the house, I'll drop a button in that—a black one, like it'll be in the safe on the side on the left. Now go."

moved quietly on and into drawing room. Avery's voice afterwards was heard; was speaking to Miss Davis, found in the hallway. there was no sus- he had talked with her Avery seemed to sup- Eaton was still in the study Santoine. It was her which had let him out him that chance; but discovered, which to favor him again. while never held found himself the spot of some one. in default of any one agreed to assume the as his duty. Eaton Bechford, dined with Avery—Bletchford's barrier against Avery's to him alone making Eaton went to where at last he was

beginning with his dis- that he was in and continuing walk outside, which him the lay of the the chance at Santoine's study fol- meeting just outside all this had been factory to him. He thinking it over. been clear and as he watched the water and gazed at the south wing looked his study, sud- windows on the first simultaneously; entered Santoine's turned on the light. at once the light went out; or so later, the same showed dully. The lights in again, turned on again,

but heavy, opaque curtains had been drawn over the windows before the room was relighted. These curtains were so close over the windows that, unless Eaton had been attracted by the first flash of light, he scarcely would have noticed that the lights were burning within the room.

He had observed, during the day, that Avery or Harriet had been at work in that room—one of them or both—almost all day; and besides the girl he had met in the hall, there had been at least one other stenographer. Must work in this house go on so continuously that it was necessary for some one to work at night, even when Santoine lay ill and unable to make other than the briefest and most important dispositions? And who was working in that room now, Avery or Harriet? He let himself think, idly, about the girl—how strange her life had been—that part of it at least which was spent, as he had gathered most of her waking hours of recent years had been spent, with her father. Strange, almost, as his own life! And what a wonderful girl it had made of her—clever, sweet, lovable, with more than a woman's ordinary capacity for devotion and self-sacrifice.

But, if she were the one working there, was she the sort of girl she had seemed to be? If her service to her father was not only on his personal side but if also she was intimate in his business affairs, must she not therefore have shared the cruel code which had terrorized Eaton for the last four years and kept him an exile in Asia and which, at any hour yet, threatened to take his life? A grim set came to Eaton's lips; his mind went again to his own affairs.

CHAPTER XIII.

The Man From the Train.

In the supposition that he was to have less liberty, Eaton proved correct. Harriet Santoine, to whose impulses had been due his first privileges, showed toward him a more constrained attitude the following morning. She did not suggest hostility, as Avery constantly did; nor, indeed, was there any evidence of retrogression in her attitude toward him; she seemed merely to be maintaining the same position; and since this seemed difficult if they were often together, she avoided him. Eaton found his life in the house after that first day more strictly ordered into a routine which he was obliged to keep. He understood that Santoine, steadily improving but not yet able to leave his bed, had taken up his work again, propped up by pillows; one of the nurses had been dismissed; the other was only upon day duty. But Eaton did not see Santoine at all; and though he learned that Miss Davis or another stenographer, whose name was West, came daily to the house, he never was in a position again to encounter any outsider either coming or going. Besides the servants of the house, he met Blatchford, with whom Eaton usually breakfasted; he also lunched with Blatchford, and Harriet sometimes—sometimes with Avery; he dined with Blatchford or with all three.

At other times, except that he was confined to the house or to a small space of the grounds about it and was kept under constant surveillance, he was left largely to his own devices; and these at least sufficed to let him examine morning and night, the vase in which he was to find the signal that was to be left for him; these permitted examination of window-locks in other rooms, if not in Santoine's study; these permitted the examination of many other items also and let him follow at least the outline of the method of Santoine's work.

There was no longer room for Eaton to doubt that Harriet had the confidence of her father to almost a complete extent. Now that Santoine was ill, she worked with him daily for hours; and Eaton learned that she did the same when he was well. But Avery worked with the blind man too; he too was certainly in a confidential capacity. Was it not probable then that Avery, and not Harriet, was entrusted with the secrets of dangerous and ugly matters; or was it possible that this girl, worshiping her father as she did, could know and be sure that, because her father approved these matters, they were right?

A hundred times a day, as Eaton saw or spoke with the girl or thought of her presence near by, this obsessed him. A score of times during their casual talk upon meeting at meals or elsewhere, he found himself turned toward some question which would aid him in determining what must be the fact; but each time he checked himself, until one morning—it was the fifth after his arrival at Santoine's house—Harriet was taking him for his walk in the garden before the house.

It was a bright, sunshing morning and warm—a true Spring day. As they paced back and forth in the sunshine—she bare-haired and he holding his cap in his hand—he looked back at the room in the wing where Santoine still lay; then Eaton looked to the daughter, clear-eyed, clear-skinned, smiling and joyous with the day. She had just told him, at his inquiry, that her father was very much stronger that morning, and her manner more than ever evidenced her pride in him.

"I have been intending to ask you, Miss Santoine," Eaton said to her suddenly then, "if your belief in the superiority of business over war—as we were discussing it ten days ago—hasn't suffered a shock since then?"

"You mean because of—Father?"

"Yes; you can hardly go back far enough in the history of war to find a time when the soldier's creed was not against killing—or trying to kill—a sleeping enemy."

She looked at him quickly and keenly. "I can't think of Father as being any one's enemy, though I know of course no man can do big things without making some people hate him. Even if what he does is wholly good, bad people hate him for it." She was silent for a few steps. "I like your saying what you did, Mr. Eaton."

"Why?"

"It implies your own creed would be against such a thing. But aren't we rather mixing things up? There is nothing to show yet that the attack on Father sprang out of business relations; and even if it did, it would have to be regarded as an—an atrocity outside the rules of business, just as in war, atrocities occur which are outside the rules of war. Wait! I know what you are going to say; you are going to say the atrocities are a part of war even if they are outside its recognized rules."

"Yes; I was going to say that."

"And that atrocities due to business are a part of business, even if they are outside the rules."

"Yes; as business is at present conducted."

"But the rules are a part of the game, Mr. Eaton."

"Do you belong among the apologists for war, Miss Santoine?"

"I?"

"Yes; what you say is exactly what the apologists for war say, isn't it? They say that war, in spite of its open savagery and inevitable atrocities, is not a different sort of combat between men in time of peace. That is, the acts of war differ only in appearance or in degree from the acts of peace. Is that what you believe, Miss Santoine?"

"That men in times of peace perform acts upon each other which differ only in degree from the acts of war?"

"Yes."

"Do you believe that, Mr. Eaton?"

He hesitated. "Do you want me to answer that question from my own experience or from what I would like to believe life to be?"

"From you own experience, of course."

"Then I must answer that I believe the apologists to be right as to that fact."

He saw her clear eyes darken. "But you don't believe that argument itself, do you, Mr. Eaton?" she appealed. "It is only the old, old argument, 'Whatever is, is right.' You don't excuse those acts—those atrocities in time of peace? Or was I mistaken in thinking such things were against your creed? Life is part right, part wrong, isn't it?"

"I am not in a position to judge, I'm afraid; for what I have seen of it has all been wrong—both business and life."

He had tried to speak lightly; but a sudden bitterness, a sharp hardness in his tone, seemed to assail her; it struck through her and brought her shoulders together in a shudder; but, instead of alienating her, she turned with a deeper impulse of feeling toward him.

"You—you do not want to tell me more—to tell how it has been wrong; you don't want to tell me that—" She hesitated, and then in an intimate way which surprised and frightened him, she added, "to me?"

After she had said it, she herself was surprised, and frightened; she looked away from him with face flushed, and he did not dare answer, and she did not speak again.

They had come to the end of the gardens where he was accustomed to turn and retrace his steps toward the house; but now she went on, and he went on with her. They were upon the wide pike which ran northward following, but back from, the shore of the lake. He saw that now, as a motor passed them on the road, she recalled that she was taking him past the previously appointed bounds; but in the intimacy of the moment, she could not bring herself to speak of that. It was Eaton who halted and asked, "Shall we go on?"

"Wouldn't you like to?"

They walked on slowly. "I wish you could tell me more about yourself, Mr. Eaton."

"I wish so too," he said.

"Then why can you not?" She turned to him frankly; he gazed at her a moment and then looked away and shook his head. How had she answered, in what she already had said, the question which lay below what he had asked her? In her defense of business, did she know all the cruelties of business and defend the wrong she knew, together with the right, as inevitable? Or did she not know even under her father's roof; and if she knew all, would she then loathe or defend it? Another motor sped near, halted and then speeded on again; Eaton, looking up, saw it was a runabout with Avery alone in it; evidently, seeing them in the road, Avery had halted to protest, then thought better of it and gone on. But other motors passed now with people who spoke to Harriet and who stopped to inquire for her father and wish him well.

"Your father does not seem to be one of the great men without honor in his own neighborhood," Eaton said to her after one of these had halted and gone on.

"Every one who knows Father likes and admires him!" she rejoiced.

"I don't mean exactly that," Eaton went on. "They must trust him too, in an extraordinary way. His associates must place most complete confidence in him when they leave to him the adjustment of matters such as I understand they do. There is no way, as I comprehend it, that any of the powerful men who ask his advice could hold him accountable if he were unfair to them; yet men of the most opposite types, the most inimical and hostile, place their affairs in his hands. He tells them what is just, and they abide by his decisions."

Harriet shook her head. "No; it isn't quite that," she said.

"What, then?"

"You are correct in saying that men of the most opposite sorts—and most irreconcilable to each other—constantly place their fate in Father's hand; and when he tells them what they must do, they abide by his decision. But he doesn't decide for them what is just."

"I don't understand."

"Father cannot tell them which side is just because, if he did that, they wouldn't consider his decsion; and they wouldn't ask him to make any more; he would lose all influence for better relations. So he doesn't tell them what is just."

"What does he tell them, then?"

"He tells them what would be the outcome if they fought, who would win and who would lose and by how much. And they believe him and abide by his decision without fighting; for he knows; and they know that he knows and is absolutely honest."

Eaton was silent for a moment as they walked along. "How can he come to his decision?" he asked at last.

"How?"

"I mean, much of the material presented to him must be documentary."

"Much of it is."

"You will pardon me," Eaton prefaced, "but of course I am immensely interested. How are these written out for him—in Braille characters or other letters for the blind?"

"No; that would not be practicable for all documents, and so it is done with none of them."

"Then some one must read them to him."

"Of course."

Eaton started to speak—then refrained.

"What were you going to say?" she questioned.

"That the person—or persons—who reads the documents to him must occupy an extremely delicate position."

"He does. In fact, I think that position is Father's one nightmare."

"Nightmare?"

"The person he trusts must not only be absolutely discreet but absolutely honest."

"I should think so. If any one in that position wanted to use the information brought to your father, he could make himself millions overnight, undoubtedly, and ruin other men."

"And kill Father too," the girl added quietly. "Yes," she said as Eaton looked at her. "Father puts nothing above his trust. If that trust were betrayed—whether or not Father were in any way to blame for it—I think it would kill him."

"So you are the one who is in that position."

"Yes; that is, I have been."

"You mean there is another now; that is, of course, Mr. Avery?"

"Yes; here at this house Mr. Avery and I, and Mr. Avery at the office. There are some others at the office whom Father trusts, but not completely; and it is not necessary to trust them wholly, for all Father's really important decisions are made at the house, and the most important records are kept here. Before Mr. Avery came, I was the only one who helped here at the house."

"When was that?"

"When Mr. Avery came? About five years ago. Father had an immense amount of work at that time. Business conditions were very much unsettled. There was trouble at that time between some of the big Eastern and the big Western men, and at the same time the government was prosecuting the trusts. Nobody knew what the outcome of it all would be; many of the biggest men who consulted Father were like men groping in the dark. I don't suppose you would remember the time by what I say; but you would remember it, as nearly everybody else does by this: it was the time of the murder of Mr. Latron."

"Yes; I remember that," said Eaton; "and Mr. Avery came to you at that time?"

"Yes; just at that time I was thrown from my horse, and could not do as much as I had been doing, so Mr. Avery was sent to Father."

"Then Mr. Avery was reading to him at the time you speak of—the time of the Latron murder?"

"No; Mr. Avery came just afterward. I was reading to him at that time."

"No one but you?"

"No one. Before that he had had Mr. Blatchford read to him sometimes, but—poor Cousin Wallace!—he made a terrible mistake in reading to Father once. Father discovered it before it was too late; and he never let Cousin Wallace know. He pretends to trust Cousin Wallace now with reading some things; but he always has Mr. Avery or me go over them with him afterward."

"The papers must have been a good deal for a girl of eighteen."

"At that time, you mean? They were; but Father dared trust no one else."

"Mr. Avery handles those matters now for your father?"

"The continuation of what was going on then? Yes; he took them up at the time I was hurt and so has kept on looking after them; for there has been plenty for me to do without that; and those things have all been more or less settled now. They have worked themselves out as things do, though they seemed almost unavoidable at the time. One thing that helped in their solution was that Father was able, that time, to urge what was just, as well as what was advisable."

"You mean that in the final settlement of them no one suffered?"

"No one, I think—except, of course, poor Mr. Latron; and that was a private matter not connected in any direct way with the questions at issue. Why do you ask all this, Mr. Eaton?"

"I was merely interested in you—in what your work has been with your father, and what it is," he answered quietly.

His step had slowed, and she, unconsciously, had delayed with him. Now she realized that his manner toward her had changed from what it had been a few minutes before; he had been strongly moved and drawn toward her then, ready to confide in her; now he showed only his usual quiet reserve—polite, casual, unreadable. She halted and faced him, abruptly, chilled with disappointment.

"Mr. Eaton," she demanded, "a few minutes ago you were going to tell me something about yourself; you seemed almost ready to speak; now—"

"Now I am not, you mean?"

"Yes; what has changed you? Is it something I have said?"

He seemed to reflect. "Are you sure that anything has changed me? I think you were mistaken. You asked if I could not tell you more about myself; I said I wished I could, and that perhaps I might. I meant some time in the future; and I still hope I may—some time."

His look and tone convinced her; for she could recall nothing he had asked about herself or that she had replied to, which could have made any change in him. She studied him an instant more, fighting her disappointment and the feeling of having been rebuffed.

They had been following the edge of the road, she along a path worn in the turf, he on the edge of the road itself and nearer to the tracks of the motors. As she faced him, she was slightly above him, her face level with his. Suddenly she cried out and clutched at him. As they had stopped, she had heard the sound of a motor approaching them rapidly from behind. Except that this car seemed speeding faster than the others, she had paid no attention and had not turned. Instantaneously, as she had cried and pulled upon him, she had realized that this car was not passing; it was directly behind and almost upon him. She felt him spring to the side as quickly as he could; but her cry and pull upon him were almost too late; as he leaped, the car struck. The blow was glancing, not direct, and he was off his feet and in motion when the wheel struck; but the car hurled him aside and rolled him over and over.

As she rushed to Eaton, the two men in the rear seat of the car turned their heads and looked back.

"Are you all right?" one called to Eaton; but without checking its speed or swerving, the car dashed on and disappeared down the roadway.

She bent over Eaton and took hold of him. He struggled to his feet and, dazed, tottered so that she supported him. As she realized that he was not greatly hurt, she stared with horror at the turn in the road where the car had disappeared.

"Why, he tried to run you down! He meant to! He tried to hurt you!" she cried.

"No," Eaton denied. "Oh, no; I don't think so."

"But they went on without stopping; they didn't wait an instant. He didn't care; he meant to do it!"

"No!" Eaton unsteadily denied again. "It must have been—an accident. He was—frightened when he saw what he had done."

"It wasn't at all like an accident!" she persisted. "It couldn't have been an accident there and coming up from behind the way he did! No; he meant to do it! Did you see who was in the car—who was driving?"

He turned to her quickly. "Who?" he demanded.

"One of the people who was on the train! That man—the morning we—the morning Father was hurt—do you remember, when you came into the dining car for breakfast and the conductor wanted to seat you opposite a young man who had just spilled coffee? You sat down at our table instead. Don't you remember—a little man, nervous, but very strong; a man almost like an ape?"

He shuddered and then controlled himself. "Nothing!" he answered her clasp of concern on his arm. "Quite steady again; thanks. Just dizzy; I guess I was jarred more than I knew. Yes, I remember a fellow the conductor tried to seat me opposite."

"This was the same man!"

Eaton shook his head. "That could hardly be; I think you must be mistaken."

"I am not mistaken; it was that man!"

"Still, I think you must be," he again denied.

She stared, studying him. "Perhaps I was," she agreed; but she knew she had not been. "I am glad, whoever it was, he didn't injure you. You are all right, aren't you?"

"Quite," he assured her. "Please don't trouble about it, Miss Santoine."

He dusted himself off with her help and tried to limp as little as possible; and when she insisted upon returning to the house, he made no objection, but he refused to wait while she went back for a car to take him. They walked back rather silently, she appreciating how passionately she had expressed herself for him, and he quiet because of this and other thoughts too.

They found Donald Avery in front of the house looking for them as they came up. Eaton succeeded in walking without limping; but he could not conceal the marks on his clothes.

"Harriet, I've just come from your father; he wants you to go to him at once," Avery directed. "Good morning, Eaton. What's happened?"

"Carelessness," Eaton deprecated. "Got rather in the way of a motor and was knocked over for it."

Harriet did not correct this to Avery. She went up to her father; she was still trembling, still sick with horror at what she had seen—an attempt to kill one walking at her side. She stopped outside her father's door to compose herself; then she went in.

The blind man was propped up on his bed with pillows into almost a sitting position; the nurse was with him.

"What did you want, Father?" Harriet asked.

He had recognized her step and had been about to speak to her; but at the sound of her voice he stopped the words on his lips and changed them into direction for the nurse to leave the room.

He waited until the nurse had left and closed the door behind her. Harriet saw that, in his familiarity with her tones and every inflection of her voice, he had sensed already that something unusual had occurred; she repeated, however, her question as to what he wanted.

"That does not matter now, Harriet. Where have you been?"

"I have been walking with Mr. Eaton."

"What happened?"

She hesitated. "Mr. Eaton was almost run down by a motor car."

"Ah! An accident?"

She hesitated again. She had seen on her father's face the slight heightening of his color which, with him, was the only outward sign that marked some triumph of his own mind; his blind eyes, abstracted and almost always motionless, never showed anything at all.

"Mr. Eaton said it was an accident," she answered.

"But you?"

"It did not look to me like an accident, Father. It—it showed intention."

"You mean it was an attack?"

"Yes; it was an attack. The man in the car meant to run Mr. Eaton down; he meant to kill him or to hurt him terribly. Mr. Eaton wasn't hurt. I called to him and pulled him—he jumped away in time."

"To kill him, Harriet? How do you know?"

She caught herself. "I—I don't know, Father. He certainly meant to injure Mr. Eaton. When I said kill him, I was telling only what I thought."

"That is better. I think so too."

"That he meant to kill Mr. Eaton?"

"Yes."

She watched her father's face; often when relating things to him, she was aware from his expression that she was telling him only something he already had figured out and expected or even knew; she felt that now.

"Father, did you expect Mr. Eaton to be attacked?"

"Expect? Not that exactly; it was possible; I suspected something like this might occur."

"And you did not warn him?"

The blind man's hands sought each other on the coverlet and clasped together. "It was not necessary to warn him, Harriet; Mr. Eaton already knew. Who was in the car?"

"Three men."

"Had you seen any of them before?"

"Yes, one—the man who drove."

"Where?"

"On the train."

The color on Santoine's face grew brighter. "Did you know who he was?"

"No, Father."

"Describe him, dear," Santoine directed.

He waited while she called together her recollections of the man.

"I can't describe him very fully, Father," she said. "He was one of the people who had berths in the forward sleeping car. I can recall seeing him only when I passed through the car—I recall him only twice in that car and once in the diner."

"That is interesting," said Santoine.

"What, Father?"

"That in five days upon the train you saw the man only three times."

"You mean he must have kept out of sight as much as possible?"

"Have you forgotten that I asked you to describe him, Harriet?"

To Be Continued.

FASHIONS BY MARTHA HOLDEN

We wonder if Miss 1097 has Indian blood in her veins. She looks the part in her fringed sport skirt. Quite new is this mode of wool skirt self fringed and bordered with real Indian colors.

There is no denying that a fresh new apron inspires one to try the culinary art. The large plaids in Miss 1398's apron make it more attractive than ever.

"Fond of stripes, aren't you, Miss 1397?" asks Miss 1374.

"Indeed I am," she answers. "I put all I could on the skirt and added some cords for good measure."

"How do you like my hat? It goes well with my checked gingham, don't you think?" asks Miss 1374 all in the same breath.

We think they are a neat combination for the street. Accordion plaited black and white checked gingham is the latest conceit for early Summer. Any other colors may be used as effectively.

Tommy and Betty feel the urge of Spring and Miss 1266 is explaining how the April showers make the flowers grow.

You can't believe everything you see. Those really are not soap bubbles sprinkled over Miss 1385's dress but there will be, before the Summer is over. Even the panels which so far have escaped will see the day when soap suds will feel good.

Thoroughly practical is 1395, while 1387 likes the added touch of a corded belt to an otherwise plain dress.

If you will pardon a personal remark, we'd like to say that 1399 has surely wandered into the wrong place. We expect silk quilts and a boudoir lamp somewhere in the background, for when we see ribbons and smocking and ruffles on pajamas, we naturally look for luxuries.

No. 1097 — Ladies' Waist — Cut in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2 yards 36-inch material.

No. 1375—Ladies' and Misses Skirt —Cut in sizes 16 years, 28, 30, 32, 34 and 36 inches waist measure. Size 28 requires 2¼ yards 38-inch or wider material on crosswise fold with 1¾ yards fringe.

No. 1398 — Ladies' Apron — Cut in sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3⅜ yards 36-inch material.

No. 1397—Misses' or Small Women's Dress—Cut in sizes 14, 16, 18 and 20 years. Size 16 requires 4⅜ yards 36-inch material with 16¾ yards ribbon.

No. 1374 — Ladies' Dress — Cut in sizes 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 4⅛ yards 36-inch material with ⅜ yard 32-inch contrasting and 2¼ yards binding.

No. 1266—Girls' Dress—Cut in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 1⅝ yards 36-inch plaid material with 1¼ yards 36-inch plain material.

No. 1000 — Child's Dress — Cut in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Size 4 requires 2 yards 32-inch material.

No. 1271—Boys' Suit—Cut in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Size 4 requires ¾ yard 36-inch material for trousers and 1 yard 36-inch material for waist.

No. 1385 — Ladies' and Misses' Jumper Dress—Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2⅞ yards 36-inch material with 2⅝ yards 36-inch contrasting.

No. 1395—Ladies' House Dress—Cut in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3⅛ yards 36-inch material with ¾ yard 36-inch contrasting and 4¾ yards binding.

No. 1387 — Ladies' and Misses' Blouse—Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2⅜ yards 36-inch material with ⅜ yard 32-inch lining.

No. 1008—Ladies' and Misses' Skirt —Cut in sizes 16 years, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches waist measure. Size 26 requires 2¼ yards 44-inch material.

No. 1399—Ladies' and Misses' Pajamas—Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 4¾ yards 36-inch material with 2 yards ribbon for binding.

The Blade will supply its readers with patterns of the above designs at the rate of 15 cents for each pattern. These patterns are stylish and perfect fitting. All seams allowed. Full directions for making. In ordering give number, size, age, etc.

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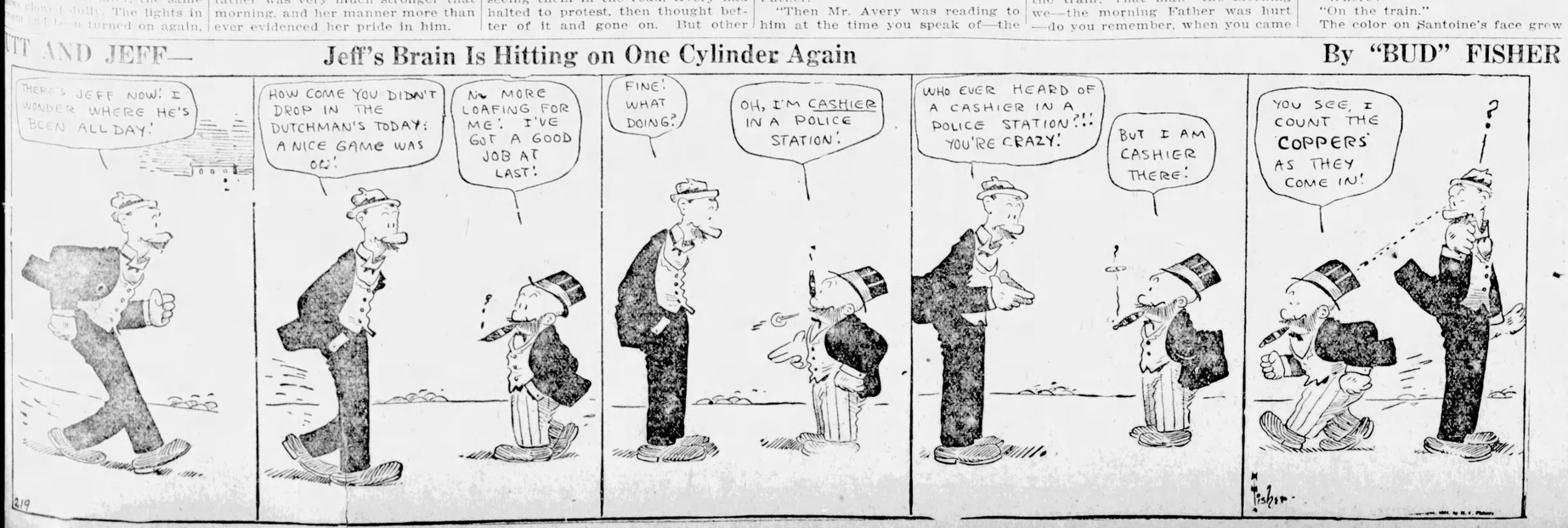
TT AND JEFF—
Jeff's Brain Is Hitting on One Cylinder Again
By "BUD" FISHER
THERE'S JEFF NOW! I WONDER WHERE HE'S BEEN ALL DAY!
HOW COME YOU DIDN'T DROP IN THE DUTCHMAN'S TODAY? A NICE GAME WAS ON!
NO MORE LOAFING FOR ME! I'VE GOT A GOOD JOB AT LAST!
FINE! WHAT DOING?
OH, I'M CASHIER IN A POLICE STATION!
WHO EVER HEARD OF A CASHIER IN A POLICE STATION?!! YOU'RE CRAZY!
BUT I AM CASHIER THERE!
YOU SEE, I COUNT THE COPPERS AS THEY COME IN!
?
219

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TOLEDO BLADE

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

D. R. Locke's (Nasby's) Newspaper

TOLEDO BLADE CO., Publishers, Toledo, Ohio.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
One year, postage prepaid.....75c

Entered as second-class matter at the postoffice at Toledo, Ohio, under the act of 1918.

Read the Advertising

We will not, knowingly, accept advertising from a dishonest concern. Our readers are our friends and an advertisement is an introduction of the advertiser into the homes of our friends.

We will not, knowingly, introduce a dishonest advertiser into your TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE and guarantee his honesty any more than you would knowingly introduce a dishonest person to your bank and guarantee his note.

When you answer an advertisement, refer to The Weekly Blade.

THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1922.

Sunshine ought to begin where the honeymoon ends.

Doubtless dishonest men are already planning how to hog the air lanes for their business.

One way to Easy street is through Hardscrabble.

They're cutting out of the marriage ritual the only part that made us laugh, to-wit: "With all my worldly goods I thee endow."

Lima Beane says the most important thing in this country is the wave length of the Stars and Stripes.

Fatty Arbuckle is now as free as any married man.

Probably disillusionment sets in when a woman discovers that she has married the average man.

Lima Beane says the watchdog that barks at the man in the moon would run if the man were to jump out at him.

By eating out of Lloyd George's hand the delegates to the Genoa conference may solve the food problem for their people.

In Portugal sardines are used in place of money. Fancy old tightwad squeezing a fistful of sardines.

Score one more for double chins. One of them has become king of Egypt.

People have great faith in what Secretary Hughes has to say because he doesn't talk until he has something worth saying.

Misery loves company because two can live cheaper than one.

It is easy enough to train a boy in the way he should go, but sooner or later he'll run against the legend that says "detour."

Europe is a large continent surrounding Lloyd George.

Senator LaFollette is not likely to change his mind so long as he can continue to make a political success of being on the wrong side of every question.

A liberal-minded man is one who is willing to keep half of the Ten Commandments and let his wife keep the other half.

When a young woman announces that she simply must have $45,000 a year to live on the chorus of public pity sounds like a ball of darning cotton rolling over a fluffy rug.

Cutting the navy below the standard fixed by the Washington conference would be as economical as being too proud to fight.

This country of ours is so big that several kinds of weather can move around in it at the same time without crowding.

Any girl who wants to follow the latest style and have her name embroidered on her stocking must either have a short name or long legs.

Germany is the World war's biggest winner. She gets a republic in exchange for a stock of used military trappings.

The meanest man of today may not hold the record long.

A poor salesman is one who tries to make the customer believe he is a good salesman.

Radio may answer that old question, "What are the wild waves saying?"

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle doubtless knows as much about heaven as any man who has never been there.

There are two sides to marriage, the husband's and the wife's.

Rather paradoxical, but when a man feels that he is the goat he doesn't feel like butting.

Any government is a failure to Emma Goldman. She earns her bread and butter by advocating no government.

In these days of equal rights one way for a man to become conspicuous is to offer his car seat to a woman.

Take the solitude out of farm life and what is left to appeal to people who want to give up flivver dodging for tranquility?

Jimmy Cox speaks of "the madness of 1920." Jimmy ought to have his wounds cauterized.

People are beginning to wonder why the third Arbuckle jury slopped over. A verdict of acquittal, after two juries disagreed, ought to have been sufficient to satisfy the accused and his attorneys.

Table manners are a bore to a hungry boy.

One task of the Genoa conference is to keep birds of a feather from flocking together.

Nobody will ever be appreciated if he puts in his hours complaining that he isn't appreciated.

Women are poor marksmen except when shooting at a man.

Perhaps the strongest argument in support of the theory that men descended from monkeys has been overlooked. It is the picnic demonstration. Put a lot of people in the woods together and their one regret is that they can't climb the trees and swing from branch to branch.

Shoe prices continue to pinch.

Nobody has yet caught Alice Robertson, the Oklahoma congresswoman, saying anything foolish for publication.

The Crisis of Labor

Samuel Gompers finds labor unions once more in the midst of crisis. A concerted movement, he says, exists among employers for the purpose of disrupting the ranks of the labor organizations.

Possibly this concerted movement is stronger and more determined now than it ever has been before. This might be expected as the far swing of the pendulum from the conditions which prevailed during the war when labor had very much its own way and, to a great extent, exercised its power freely. Yet opposition to unionized labor has always existed among employers, even where they most readily yielded to it, and if the leaders of the wage-earners are distressed by it today it is not because this opposition is new and the means of meeting it are wanting.

There appears to be a decided difference between the methods which capital is employing at this time to fight the unions and the methods of the day when public sympathy, outraged by the arrogance of capital, went over to the side of labor. The newer methods vary, but most of them carry the principle of giving to workers more than they can obtain from their unions. The Leverhulme short working week plan, labor representation in company directorates, shop grievance and welfare committees, medical service at company cost, the institution of schemes for quickening factory morale—these all are originating with employers. Though they serve the employers in opposing the unions they work to the direct interest and benefit of the ranks of labor.

Even Samuel Gompers would not say that the labor union movement is permanent, immortal, the final step in improving the lot of the wage-earners. The union is subject to change the same as any other human device. Through what evolution it will go, no one may say. But its most difficult struggle for existence, as now organized, must come when everywhere employers will offer and can give labor more of benefit and security than can be compelled through union pressure or cunning in contract making.

Those Subtle Japanese

Entertaining an antipathy to Japan in a sort of professional way is the easiest feat imaginable.

That is to say, there always is a barrel of evidence floating around that may with a little ingenuity be converted into incontrovertible proof of dire heathenish plots against the rest of the world by the Japanese. When material runs low some self-appointed fireman whose task it is to stoke the agitation rummages through the import statistics of Nippon and finds for example that Japan last year imported such-and-such a number of men's shoes. Now it is a well-known and abundantly proved fact that the soldiers of almost every world power wear shoes. Therefore by the simple process of adding two and two and arriving at the sum of 11 we find that Japan intends to go to war with someone before the imported shoes wear out.

The latest and hottest proof of Japanese malevolence is disclosed in figures that show Japan imported wheat heavily from Australia several months ago, and has doubled its tallow import in two years. Tallow, it seems, is an essential ingredient in munition making. Also it makes soap which the Japanese and foreigners in Japan have decided to manufacture instead of importing. The Japs learned to eat wheat during the war. These may be explanations of the heavy imports of these goods, but if you feel that they are not you are entitled to believe that Japan intends to rush into war shortly. The war must be waged on wheat and tallow basis and must happen quickly for wheat and tallow have a habit of decaying with time.

Some time ago the report was current that Japan had bought up the cedar posts of the northwest, the wood to be used in aeroplane construction. Planes are used in wars, therefore Japan was going to war. This story did very nicely until someone suggested that no cedar is used in aeroplanes. Also there was no war.

The wheat and tallow story is better stuff. Nations at war use both. And they use matches. We are importing more matches from Japan this year than ever. Keeping track of a nation's intentions from a study of the import sheet is a romantic task, is it not?

The Home Rule Germ

The birth of the Irish Free State which has lately entered the colic stage of development with considerable eclat has led to renewed talk in Westminster of home rule all round, which is to say autonomy for Scotland and Wales. The Scotch program looking toward self-government is being manipulated by a few nationalist enthusiasts with a majority of the electorate only mildly interested in the enterprise. In Wales, however, the plan has already entered the stage of practical politics.

It is natural that Welsh interest be keener than the Scotch, because Wales is more closely bound politically to England than is Scotland while the race itself in language, customs and traditions is farther removed. Lloyd George has indicated that he will look with favor on a comprehensive home rule measure. A party of all the Welsh members of parliament has adopted a home rule scheme to be used as the basis of a measure to be introduced in Westminster at the earliest opportunity. The plan contemplates Welsh control of local government, education, agriculture, judiciary and internal commerce.

Shaw's whimsical plea, "Home rule for England," sounded when the Irish were rampaging against outsiders instead of themselves, is conjured up again by these Welsh and Scottish ambitions. England is thoroughly bossed at the moment by a Welshman, her armies are led by Scotchmen, her plays and the best things she reads are written by Scots and Irishmen. Home rule for these countries would not automatically eliminate these influences from English life. The tradition of the unity of the Isles is too completely fixed by time for that. But self-government would provoke a new feeling of nationality in their leaders that would probably lessen their participation in English affairs.

Still England is not dismayed at these proposals. The empire's trend is all toward the dominion idea, the new imperial feeling that a satisfied autonomous state is a more valuable member of what amounts to a British league of nations than a state whose political life is closely knit with England's, but whose spirit dwells in a friendly, but none the less different, realm.

Another Perpetual Candidate?

James M. Cox puts himself forward as the heir apparent of William Jennings Bryan, the demon for punishment.

The question is: Does his party feel that it must have a candidate who, however hard he is beaten, will try, try again for the presidency?

The Bryan candidacy was never profitable either to the gentleman himself or to the Democratic organization. It was a challenge to the voters to see how badly they could defeat him. The longer he sought the office the worse he came out of the race. In only one of his contests did he appear to have a chance, and that was his first one. And when finally the Republican party divided and the election of a Democratic candidate was made certain the party up and selected another banner-bearer, leaving Mr. Bryan a mere cheerful follower.

It is clear that Cox believes he has a claim on the support of his fellow Democrats because he suffered so much for them in 1920. It is a claim difficult to defend. For the aforesaid fellow Democrats can retort that they, too, suffered in that grand, resounding catastrophe and that neither justice nor reason compels them to respond to a series of encores. They have not yet said this. It is possible they won't. Men who rallied about Bryan on three separate occasions and found pleasure each time in displaying their wounds might very well find it in their hearts to be as loyal to James M. Cox. All human beings have their oddities.

Cox presents himself for attention at this season with the novel suggestion that the industrial depression was brought about by the Republican rejection of the covenant of the League of Nations. Which is as much as to say that if the Democrats will run him again and he is elected he will see to it that the covenant is ratified and prosperity is restored. The natural conclusion is that Cox thinks this is 1924. Ambition and impatience have caused him to mix his dates.

Republicans, of course, are almost as much interested in Cox as are the Democrats. But with this difference: Republicans behold the development of another perpetual candidate in the opposition as a solution of many of their troubles.

The Miner's Chance

The hazards of coal mining have been exaggerated. The disagreeableness of the job have not been. The coal miner has a far better chance of reaching the sere and yellow leaf than the driver of an auto-truck. Statistics of occupations show that. But there are a few other callings that are more hateful to cleanly human instincts than coal digging. It seems probable that the miners will be defeated in their strike and will have to accept a lower day's wage. But if, because of the strike, the coal business is reorganized and the yearly income of the coal producers is increased then the struggle will not have been carried through in vain. For all of its demands for cheaper fuel, the public desires that there shall be just compensation for labor performed under unpleasant conditions.

New York has a new $1,500,000 church. But we shall stick to the notion that there is nothing more beautiful in the way of a church—or religions either for that matter—than a little frame temple snuggling close to a hill in the country, with the Spring birds singing in the trees all about.

One paper refers to former Empress Zita of Austria-Hungary as a dangerous widow. Why pick on her? All widows are more or less dangerous.

Arthur Conan Doyle says there's an opportunity to work in heaven. Probably lazy men will quit going to church.

Chances are Bryan will want an anti-monkey plank in the 1924 Democratic platform.

Lenine not only has stomach trouble but he has exposed everybody in Russia.

LURID CAREER OF JESSE JAMES, OLD MISSOURI BANDIT, ENDED 40 YEARS AGO

FORTY years ago there was fired a shot which, like the historic one of Concord, was heard around the world. It came from the trusty six-shooter of a youth of 18 and it laid low the Dick Turpin of Missouri. It was fired by Bob Ford, later referred to by Billy Garshade, the lyric bard of Cracker-Neck, as "the dirty little coward that shot Mr. Howard and laid Jesse James in his grave."

A dead bandit more or less in these utilitarian days makes little appeal to the imagination or to the emotions. The automobile has taken the romance out of the game. It has passed into a standardized industry. There is little of glamour in the motor bandit driving to his work in his high pressure car and if he gets bumped off by the automatic of the pursuing cycle cop, it is, for the public of today a cold, dispassionate economic fact — no more. But it was different in the days when Jesse James and his Black Bess—or Bay Bess, or White Bess, as the case might have been, depending largely upon what stall the steed had been lifted from—rode the border, a despoiler and avenger, guerrilla and highwayman, with hard riding horsemen on his trail and blood brothers of a lost cause to give him sanctuary under the ancient code of vendetta, till his name became a word to speak with bated breath and cautious utterance. So, it was an epochal shot that terminated his career. It was, in a manner of speaking, the last gun in the bloody warfare of the border, the last echo of the false spirit of loyalty that had shielded him often in desperate situations, the last flicker of romance that gilded the career of the most notorious highwayman of modern times.

Major Edward's Eulogy.

Curious it is to turn back now, after 40 years, to the files of the old papers and catch from their columns the emotional reactions that followed the killing. A great mass of literature grew up around the name of Jesse James and not all of it of the maudlin type. Ballad writers and song writers perpetuated the deed across the footlights, editors and orators were moved to rhapsodical utterances which passed into classics of the forum and the sanctum. Most famous among these effusions was the editorial that appeared in a daily newspaper the morning following the killing from the pen of Maj. John N. Edwards, the "Walter Scott" of the border clans, a poet-romanticist whose brilliant literary gifts and grandiloquent facility of expression did more to color the deeds of the rough riders of the border with the false hues of chivalry and romance than those of any writer of his time. It was a most remarkable editorial—the most remarkable, perhaps, ever printed in a newspaper—but it is a human document reflecting a certain extreme partisan spirit that really existed at the time. It read, in part, as follows:

"No one among all the hired cowards, hard on the hunt for blood money, dared face this wonderful outlaw, one even against 20, until he had disarmed himself and turned his back to his assassins, the first and only time in a career which has passed from the realms of an almost fabulous romance into that of history. We called him outlaw, and he was, but Fate made him so. When the war came he was just turned 15. The border was all aflame with steel, and fire, and ambuscade, and slaughter. He flung himself into a band which had a black flag for a banner and devils for riders. What he did, he did, and it was fearful. But it was war. It was Missouri against Kansas. It was Jim Lane against Quantrell, Anderson and Todd.

"When the war closed, Jesse James had no home. Proscribed, hunted, shot, driven away from his people, a price put upon his head—what else could the man do, with such a nature, except what he did do? He had to live. It was his country. The graves of his kindred were there. He refused to be banished from his birthright, and when he was hunted he turned savagely about and hunted the hunters. Would to God he were alive today to make a righteous butchery of a few more of them.

"Fell at Hands of His Pupils."

"Of course everything that can be said about the dead man to justify the manner of his killing will be said; but who is saying it? Those with the blood of Jesse James on their guilty souls. Those who conspired to murder him. Those who wanted the reward and would invent any lie or concoct any diabolical story to get it. They have succeeded, but such a cry of horror and indignation at the infernal deed is even now thundering over the land that if a single one of the miserable assassins had either manhood, conscience or courage he would go, as another Judas, and hang himself. * * * What a spectacle! Missouri, with splendid companies and regiments of militia, Missouri with a watchful and vigilant marshal in every one of her principal towns and cities. Missouri, with all her order, progress and development, had to surrender all these in the face of a single man—a hunted, lied-upon, proscribed and outlawed man, trapped in the midst of 35,000 people—and ally itself with some five or six cut-throats and prostitutes that the name of the law might be vindicated and the good name of the state saved from further reproach. Tear the two bears from the flag of Missouri. Put thereon, in place of them, as more appropriate, a thief blowing out the brains of an unarmed man, and a brazen harlot, naked to the waist and splashed to the brows in blood."

The other side of the picture was to be presented later by a fiery young prosecutor, William H. Wallace, then in the supreme glow of a zeal for law and order, and a rare gift of impassioned oratory that distinguished him throughout his public career. In his speech at the trial of Frank James, whose surrender quickly followed the death of his brother Jesse, Wallace paid his respects to the departed "hero" in this perfervid passage, which became a classic in Missouri's forensic literature:

"I am not here as a defender of the Ford boys. I have nothing but condemnation for their method and their motive in slaying the bandit king. But neither his friends nor his admirers can be heard to complain. He fell at the hands of his pupils and according to his own methods. As the old eagle to teach her young to brave the winds in search of prey, bears them on her wings from off the craggy cliff and trains them above some surging vortex of the sea, so did Jesse James hold the Ford boys above the black vortex of crime and train them for robbery and assassination. Well might the poet say of his fall, as he did of the eagle struck down in his flight for prey by the aid of feather dropped from his own wings.

Wallace's "Farewell."

"Farewell, Jesse James, prince of robbers, Missouri cries a long, a glad farewell. Cruelest horseman that ever wore a spur or held a rein, seeming oftener like Death himself on his pale horse charging through the land than feeling man, farewell, farewell! Foulest blot that ever marred the bright escutchen of a glorious state, farewell, farewell! Yes, thou bloody star of murder, hanging for years like a thing of horror in our very zenith, frightening science and civilization from our borders—I condemned the manner of thy taking off, yet I could but join the general acclaim when, seized with the shock of death, we saw thee reel in thy orbit and then plunge forever into old chaos and eternal night."

Jesse was not killed in the night. It was a daylight job and he invited his own fate. And, in the light of subsequent history, it is now known that there was no escape for him—his race was run, the net had closed around him and his doom was sealed. Bob Ford simply anticipated the denouement by an impromptu killing suggested to him by one of the strangest and most inexplicable incidents in the career of the bandit—his own deliberate act in disarming himself in presence of a doubted friend and ally. It was a mystery that puzzled many until an explanation, replete with interesting psychological nuances, was given afterwards by Bob Ford, the killer, himself.

The gang had disintegrated. A few months before Jesse James was killed, Dick Liddle through his "girl," Mattie Collins, had opened up negotiations for his own surrender and Jesse's betrayal. The Ford boys were to track Jesse to his lair, Sheriff Timberlake of Clay county and Captain Craig the police commissioner of Kansas City, had everything in readiness to close in upon him. For two days before the news came of the killing a locomotive and caboose stood on the tracks at Cameron Junction ready to carry a posse to St. Joseph, when the word arrived that the hour for his capture had struck. But it was the unexpected thing that happened and how it came about was told to Governor Crittenden by Bob Ford later in these words:

"On the morning of April 3 Jesse and I went downtown as usual before breakfast for the daily papers. We were to go that night to Platte City to rob the bank, and I had made up my mind that I was in for a raid on the bank, sure enough. We got back to the house at 8 o'clock and sat down in the front room. I looked over the Kansas City paper, and the first thing I saw in the headlines almost a foot long on the first page was the story about Dick Liddle's surrender. I had told Jesse that I know nothing of Liddle's whereabouts, and knew if he say that paper he would immediately suspect my purpose. Just then Mrs. James came in from the kitchen and said breakfast was ready. My only thought was to hide the paper. Beside me was a chair with a shawl on it, and as quick as a flaash I lifted it up and shoved the paper under it. Jesse couldn't have seen me, but what did he do but walk right over to the chair, pick up the shawl and toss it over on the bed, taking the paper with him into the kitchen.

Bob Ford's Story.

"It was fate. While Mrs. James was pouring the coffee, Jesse opened up the paper and saw the headline. He looked across at me with a glare in his eyes that I knew meant death—I had seen it there before. 'Young man,' he said, 'I thought you told me you didn't know where Dick Liddle was?' I told him I didn't know—that it was all news to me. But I knew he didn't believe me. I expected the shooting to begin right then and there. But Jesse was foxy and cunning. I could see that he was making up his mind to throw me off my guard and get me later. I could read that in his mind. I knew that he was not going to kill me in the presence of his wife and children, but I knew just the same I was a marked man. He was not the kind of a man that took chances. So his game was to throw me completely off my guard. I went into the front room, pulling my gun around within easy reach. He followed and began joking. 'Well, Bob,' he said, smiling, 'it's all right anyhow—it won't make any difference with you and me.' He seemed to be thinking then of ways that he could lull any suspicions I might have. He seemed to want to busy himself about fixing things around the room in rather a nervous way. All at once he looked up at a picture and said, 'That picture is awful dusty,' and then the astonishing thing happened.

"He had a belt around him with four guns in it—I never saw it off of him. He unbelted it with a quick nervous movement and tossed it on the bed. I could hardly believe my eyes. But the thought immediately came to me, he is doing this to show his confidence in me. I knew then it was either his life then or mine later. He stood upon a chair and started to brush the picture with a little brush. I said to myself, 'It is now or never, if you don't get him now, he'll get you tonight.' The thought and the movement of my hand to my gun were simultaneous. I pulled and shot, cocking the gun as I quickly leveled it. He turned his head at the sound, but the bullet caught him just behind the ear and I knew when that 44-caliber bullet struck it was all up with Jesse."

The Little Scorpions Club

ASHES TO ASHES
DUST TO DUST
IF TH' BARREL DONT HIT 'EM
THEN TH' ASH CAN
MUST
FOR SALE
It begins to look as if the Club might have to change its rule against women members and take in Tomboy Taylor as a measure of Self defense.

ABE MARTIN

It yused t' be "that man Wilson," but nowadays it's "th' Washin'ton situation."

Lots o' times parents are praised fer raisin' such a fine son when the credit really belongs to some scoutmaster.

JUST FOLKS

BY EDGAR A. GUEST

Spring—The Tempter

If they shall ask me over there:
"What tempted you the most?
Was it the eyes of woman fair
That made you leave your post,
Or did you for the lure of gold
From honor's pathway fly?"
I'll blame, when my confession's told,
A patch of Summer sky.

A patch of blue sky over-head,
The birds upon the wing,
The grass a velvet carpet spread,
All set me wandering;
A laughing stream, the hills afar,
The sun above them all,
All these my great temptations are,
So loudly do they call.

I can resist a woman's eyes,
And spurn the lure of gain;
With various tricks the devil tries,
Unmoved I can remain.
But though the path of duty's clear,
A faithless wretch am I
When May has painted far and near
A most bewitching sky.

When they shall ask me over there
What made me go astray,
I'll say the world was wondrous fair
When came the month of May.
The trees were glorious to see,
The streams went laughing by—
'Twas these that made a tramp of me
With Summer in the sky.

(Copyright, 1922, by Edgar A. Guest)

WAIT A MINUTE

BY HOWARD P. WARWICK

UNCLE HENRY says: "My wife calls me a stubborn old dear. I am an old dear because I agree with her sometimes and stubborn because there are times when I don't."

Life's Discomforts.

Listening to a baseball fan tell his fellow fans just how the play should have been made.

When a girl returns home after getting her hair bobbed she sneaks into the house like a bridegroom when he turns in at 2 A. M. following his first poker party after the wedding.

TOWN GOSSIP.

Jack Arthur trusted bootleggers up to a week ago. Now he has sworn off drinking. It seems that someone sold him a bottle of castor oil for whisky. It wasn't wood alcohol but Jack wished it had been.

There's not much reason for a diary. The keeper of one is usually afraid to put in it what would make the most interesting reading.

When you see the butcher eating a wiener you see what makes overhead expense high.

JIMMY'S ESSAYS

The Boy Next Door.

I am going to write and tell you folks about all my friends and relations. I begin with the boy who lives next door because he's the closest. His name is Hobart. Papa says it ought to be Agnes. Hobart has a sort of boy's name but he doesn't look like a boy because his mamma don't want him to. Most always Hobart looks like a boy before he's cleaned up which is only a short time in the morning.

Hobart has four older sisters and Papa says his mamma got so used to dressing the girls that when Hobart came she had formed a habit and couldn't break it. She always puts a big red hair ribbon around his neck for a necktie. Sometimes I don't like to play with Hobart for fear some of my other boy friends will see me. I'd hate to have Mike see me. He'd put me out of his gang. Hobart doesn't belong to any gang. He spends too much time on the front porch all dressed up in his hair ribbon tie. This is all I can think of Hobart, but it is enough I guess.—Jimmy.

UNCLE HENRY'S EPISTLES.

To the World.

Dear People:

Well, I did it. I never thought I would, but I did it. It took several days to recover from the effects so I could write about it. I almost forgot to tell you what I did. It's this. I took my wife to a baseball game for the first time. She had been hammering away at me to take her ever since we were married and when she began again this Spring I decided to get it over with so she could be happy again. I did and she's happy. She won't go to any more games.

The grandstand was crowded when we reached the ball park and she started out on her list of questions by asking why some of the men didn't offer her a seat. I explained that there were no straps to hang from. After walking a mile or two we found a couple of seats, one of them behind a post. I felt clever and told her to sit in that seat. She did but she didn't remain long so I took it for eight and one-half innings. I told her she didn't understand baseball anyway and would have just as much fun sitting behind a post but she couldn't see it that way. Now I have a stiff neck from trying to look around the post.

Here is a list of questions asked by her and the answers I gave during the course of the game:

Why do the men smoke when so many women are around? Ans. Because they think a woman who enjoys baseball loves sport enough not to object to smoke.

What are those two hard-looking men sweeping off the ground for? Why don't they use a vacuum cleaner? Ans. They're cleaning the home plate and the noise of a vacuum cleaner would drown out the rooting.

Who are those men? Ans. They're the umpires.

They look like burglars. What do they do? Ans. They umpire.

What is that fellow running away for? Is he afraid of the umpire? Ans. He just made a hit and is trying to reach first base.

Why don't he walk? Ans. Because he wants to get there before the ball.

Why? Ans. So he won't be put out.

Put out of what? Ans. Just put out.

That's no answer. Why don't you answer my questions anyway? You think you know so much. Ans. I can't.

Can't what? Ans. Can't answer your questions. No one can.

What's the crowd yelling for? Ans. A player just made a home run.

Did he go home? Ans. Yes.

I wish I were home. Ans. So do I wish you were.

Silence, dead and deep silence followed this answer and I proceeded to enjoy the rest of the game while the Mrs. enjoyed looking at the hats of the other women and wondering how much they cost. When we reached home she said she wouldn't go to any more ball games and wouldn't wait dinner on the days I went. So all's the same as ever in this household.

A fan,
Uncle Henry.

A workman in a French iron works has been retired on a pension after continuous employment of 82 years. It is said that his only complaint against being pensioned was that when he took the job he thought it was to be permanent.

Rippling Rhymes

BY WALT MASON

The Careful Wife

HOW doubly fortunate the man whose wife on thrifty plans is set! She guards his roll and ties the can to every scheme that hints of debt. The country's full of working men who carry home the chickenfeed, and fain would blow in every yen for silly things they do not need. Too often wives encourage men to throw their kopecks to the cows; such females swarm, but now and then we see the other kind of fraus. When Hiram brings his weekly pay, he says, "Matilda Judith Jane, let's go and blow ourselves today; this saving graft gives me a pain. Oh, here be bucks that bravely shine, and here be bones that glow like tin; they are too fair to put in brine, so come with me and blow them in. We'll buy a flivver, new and nice, and all that to your heart appeals, and if I cannot pay the price, my stand-off's good for many wheels." Then says the wife, of Spartan mold, "J. Hiram Jinks, hand me your pay! I think I see you wasting gold that we will need when we are gray! Here is a nickel you may spend, take it along and paint the town, but let your foolish twaddle end—your wages will be salted down. And when we both are old and bald, we'll have our little bunch of kale, and neighbors will not see us hauled to yonder poorhouse in the vale."

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VARIETIES

Seasoning doubles the strength of green wood.

The flesh of dogs is commonly eaten in China.

The origin of the word Asia remains unknown.

The forests of Florida contain 30 varieties of wood.

Most of the familiar licorice root comes from Syria.

The cathedral at Antwerp has a spire 400 feet high.

The anaconda, largest species of snake, rarely attacks man.

The Apache Indians in the United States number about 7,000.

Sahama, an active volcano in the Andes, is about 20,054 feet high.

The bill of the albatross is a rose pink color, shading to yellow at the tip.

The Australian eucalyptus tree sometimes attains a height of 400 feet.

The inhabitants of Anam are said to be the ugliest of the Mongolian race.

Massachusetts has more college women than any other state in the Union.

Women were permitted to vote in city elections in Kansas as far back as 1887.

The violet is the flower of the Mohammedan religion and violet is the mourning color of its followers.

A flower cut in the morning will last twice as long as one cut in the day when the sun is shining on it.

The new-born infant among the ancient Jews was always rubbed with salt in order to give greater purity.

The Japanese regard the lotus as symbolical of purity, because it floats unsullied on the muddy waters.

Twenty-six women hold positions on educational, public welfare and other important state boards in New Mexico.

The "sugar ash" of Sicily contains a sap that hardens into crude sugar which the natives use without refining.

Bread made of clay, grass and moss, as eaten by the victims of the Russian famine, was recently prohibited at Riga.

Trees which grow on the north side of a hill make more durable timber than those which grow on the southern side.

Mahogany trees do not grow in clusters, but are found scattered throughout forests and hidden in dense undergrowth.

Owing to the unevenness of the coast line, England's exact geographical center never has been definitely determined.

Dwarf oaks, which will take root in a thimbleful of soil and grow only an inch and a half in height, are plentiful in China.

The olive lives longer than any other fruit tree. In Syria they have been known to have borne abundant crops for four centuries.

In the town of Mombasa, in British East Africa, jam jars and certain pins are used for the personal adornment of the natives.

The latest book on Queen Elizabeth tells us that, when her hair in question, she desired a full forehead, and also liked it strong.

The inch was formerly divided into three "barleycorns," the divisions being originally the length of a well-dried grain of barley.

Trench maps, which were prepared for military use on strong cloth, are now being used in England to make inner soles for tennis shoes.

The Syrians regarded mourning for the dead as an effeminate practice, and when they grieved they put on women's clothes as a symbol of weakness.

Five of the signers of the American Declaration of Independence lived to be more than 80, and 10 more than 70 years of age.

A cord of heavy wood, such as oak, beech, birch, hard maple or elm, locust and some varieties of cherry, is equal in heating value to a ton of coal.

Lord Byron used to make boast that he wrote for fame and not money, and in consequence died for some time any remuneration for his poems.

Although hardly known a decade ago, fox farming is a great industry in this country, with 10,000 to 15,000 silver foxes being raised in captivity.

In Persia the carpet designs have been handed down from father to ages. Each family keeps its own design, no two carpets being alike for fear of the evil eye.

Kiln drying of walnut for gun stocks and airplane propellers has reduced the loss of the material in drying in some cases from 50 per cent to two per cent.

Soap is first mentioned by Pliny, who states that it was prepared from goat's tallow and beech ashes, and was employed for giving brilliance to the hair.

The only Englishman who ever became pope was Nicholas Breakspear, born in Herfordshire in the year 1100, and who ascended the pontifical throne as Adrian IV.

Blue has always been the favorite color of Princess Mary, England's royal bride; just as pink has been Queen Mary's color, and helio the shade which Queen Alexandra loves.

The collection of gems owned by the Gaekwar of Baroda is believed to be worth over $10,000,000. Among the items is a necklace containing a diamond worth $400,000, known as "The Star of the South."

The familiar term of "red letter days" originated in the custom of the Bank of England of recording all saints' days, holidays and festivals, times when no banking was done, in red ink on the calendars.

The last Cornish tin mine has been closed and an industry which was the oldest in Great Britain, having been carried on by the Phoenicians long before the Christian era of the Romans, is now extinct.

A superstition survives in certain parts of England that if a person's hair, when thrown into the fire, burns brightly, it is a sure sign that the individual will live long, the brighter the flame the longer the life.

Miss Elizabeth Brickdale, of San Francisco, Cal., is proprietor of a goat farm where, for the last few years, she has been successfully breeding a very fine type of pure-bred Swiss Toggenburgs, which are worth $5,000 each.

HOUSEHOLD and CHILDREN

CONSTRUCTIVE PLAY

BY MARTHA HOLDEN.

...girl loves to play ...house. Pretending to be Mrs. ... so dressed in some of ... they while away ... than any other ...

...daughters of the American ... the right idea here ... they direct the play ... sisters in such a ... girls learn how ... while they are having ...

...tricked down a ... its owner has ... sink piled high ... strawberry short... and the meal was ... scraping grease off ... a sordid task. ... newsboys' sisters, ... taught the proper ...

... the table they do ... learn to save ... dishes until they ... rinsed. They pre... hot water, for the ... terror for them. ... boiling hot suds is ... Washing the ... this suds without ... is a clever trick. ... to shine with a ... much more in... way most people ... dish water clean ... of which these ... Never do they ... the dishcloth ... hanging merrily in ... next time.

... sweep a floor ... and that is ... housewife can do. ... to market they ... and choose and ... what reasonable ... is more than ... women know, ... housekeeping house today. And when they get home, the newsboys' sisters know how to cook what they have bought.

Everything they do, they find so much fun that they waste no time putting things off, for as soon as housework is out of the way, a delightful task of making something with their needles waits for them. Busy little girls preparing for the best career in the world.

One of the most important lessons they learn is how to bank their money. They know that a dollar saved brings interest and they are taught how to take care of their own bank books, too. The incentive to save is the most important influence of all, for America is inclined to be a country of spendthrifts. When a housewife knows the value of money, knows how to buy, knows what to do with what she gets and how to take care of the surplus dollars, she has taken one of the biggest steps toward a firm foundation for the future generation.

Personal hygiene is another important subject which is presented to the newsboys' sisters in such a way that they want to adopt the simple rules of good health. "Wash your hands before coming to the table," is an often repeated household phrase, but not so with Nellie, whom you couldn't hire to eat anything unless her hands were clean, because she knows how easily disease is carried from hand to mouth.

If all children were directed in their play of housekeeping as these girls are, we would have many model homes. Houses always have to be kept and it is up to the women of this country to perfect the daily tasks for the people who have to live in this world whether they like it or not.

The Daughters of the American Revolution in Toledo have chosen a commendable way to show their patriotism.

MERRY-GO-ROUND

...will be the day for any man ... he becomes absolutely con... with the life he is living—... is not beating at the ... of his soul some great desire ... something larger.—Philip ...

BILLIE NASBY'S POEMS.

...much interested in the let... from Billie. I was born ... 1854, so I am even ...

...mentioning the "Nasby Let... made me sit up and take no... There was a great Nas... and took The Toledo Blade ... the Blade unpleasantness. ... Nasby published his letters in ... from he bought a copy. I ... preferring to it that he bought ... You can rest assured ... prize this book very highly. ... have "Swinging Round The ... and "Nasby In Exile."

... was a boy I used to mem... some of the Nasby letters and ... them at school, spelling ... exhibitions and literary meet... I was a fair declaimer and ... good mimicker. I sure ... down the house." Nasby's ... "Bowers" was always re... with cheers. I generally an... encores with Nasby's "Son-... Nose." I had red hair ... pretty complexion and ... freckled as they get. My nose ... freckled to the last ... of an inch. When I ... the darkest lines, I looked ... cork with my right eye, ... my nose with my fore ... and said, "Give me unlimit... nose and I'll double ... in size," the au... says, "I like horseback ... out where the west ... and I'll give you a tussle. ... says I'm the most ... cheerful in this part of ... My mount is one fourth ... and three fourth Arabian ... from me she can go ...

Miner, I was always afraid ... Coal Miner, I was as wild ... as our western bron... the time a little brunette ... and got me so tame ... the reins and with a ... to son, Coal Miner, and ... to set at the legs of the ... and take upon your grave. ...

SOLDIERS' REFLECTIONS.

...think of things that belong ... I am going on 69 ... as a cat. I have ... the Blade where Uncle ... said Grant never ... the sword of General Lee ... and Lee met at the end of ... between the states. There ... that day I've felt humbled ... before a man not like ... today who have power over ... did not wish to exercise that ... show off to the world. ... talk with a man who ... years under Grant's com... at the surrender. He ... did not take the sword ... Lord took it and handed ... to Lee according to the ... the surrender. The man ... Mercer of Hampshire Co., ... His sympathy was with the ... states but he was arrested ... squad one night and taken ... ster, Va., where Col. Alex... Monroe was stationed. Mer... Monroe met and talked the ... over and Mercer told Mon... did not expect to stay there. ... Mercer got through the ... days and came home at day... changed clothes and told his ... he was going to enlist in the ... army. He did so, serving to ... at Appomattox. ...the battle there, the soldiers ... armies strolled over the now ... Mercer told me that ... he saw a man sitting ... stump. He thought he had ... the man somewhere (both had ... He walked up to him ... "I believe I have seen you ... The man told him his ... was William H. Powell of ... Capon. Powell was a ... and their homes were ... miles apart. They sat ... together and talked for a long ... about the lost cause. ... are but few of North and ... left here now. I think we have in this (Hampshire Co., W. Va.) eight or 10 old rebels, I cannot recall but one Yankee and I am not sure that he is living. There may be more. I well remember the war and many a Yank patted me on the head when I was at their camp at Little Capon station on the B. & O. railroad where a company was stationed to watch the bridge to keep the rebels from tearing it up.—Josiah Kaylor, Spring gap, West Virginia.

NATURE HIS HOBBY.

Greetings everybody! I wonder how many there are in this gay crowd who have my hobby. If there are any will you please let me know? My hobby is living! And by that I mean living and not existing. How many people we see who have no idea what it really means to live. They merely exist. My living is out of doors, deep in the forest away from the vain low strife that makes men mad. My sweetest contentment comes when I am alone with nature, that wonderful healer who has a balm for the keenest smart, that wonderful enchantress who makes joy where sorrow was and turns the sigh to song.

The gentle winds as they fan 'mid the tree tops, the ceaseless gurgling and murmuring of the pure crystal nectar as it springs from the mountain side; the silvery notes from out the mocking birds' throat, blending with perfume of wild flowers, thrill me as nothing else can. I care nothing for the glamor and splendor of the rich. City life has no charm for me. Indeed all my life has been so closely associated with nature which has cast such a spell over my life that to take me away would break the golden thread she has woven and interwoven in the fabric of my life ever since it was strung on the loom of time. I love the old hills and streams and the fish. I love the leaves when the frost has turned them all colors. I love the morn when the birds are singing and evening when the stars are shining.

I like to think that my highest appreciation for the beautiful in art, literature and music, came through my association with nature and my hatred for vulgarity from the lack of them in her. To me nature is God visible.

My friends, though I cannot paint word pictures of nature as did Keats Burns, Bryant and all those other great poets, I can tell you from experience that if you would have more of real life, get a little "spark o' Nature's fire."—A Burr from Burwood.

WE SHALL EXPECT YOU.

Thought I would write a letter as I have never written to The Blade. My home in near Abingdon in southwestern Virginia, at the foot of the Holston mountains in the beautiful Watanga valley. This is a very fertile section of the country. I live on a farm and am a carpenter by trade, so you see I am not much at farming, but I like mechanical business the best. If this letter escapes that awful waste basket, I may come again some time and give you a better description of this country and of the White Top mountains and the old famous Mount Rogers.—M. D. Holdaway.

LIKED QUILT PATTERN.

As my mother is so interested in your Art column, I am mailing a block to you. My mother is an old lady and lives with me and is piecing her fourth quilt this Winter. She watches the pages of The Blade for new patterns and is going to piece one like the block in the March 16 issue. She made a sample as soon as the paper came. Shall be glad to see more of them.—Rose B. Crowell, Rushford, N. Y.

READS BLADE TO PUPILS.

I, too, am a school mistress and I agree with Schoolmaster of March 9 in regard to teachers being examples for their pupils. I have read The Blade extensively this past school term by myself and to my pupils, as it contains good current topics and is also a source of information of history, literature, science and religion.

Don Quixote, February 13 was a very enjoyable night for sleighing, especially among the West Virginia hills, so I agree,—Pat.

Learning to Keep House

Pouring tea is not only a pleasure but it is the forerunner of conversation an art which really suffers for want of improvement in this country.

The illustration shows the Newsboys' Sisters serving tea in the proper fashion, and banking their precious pennies which they are learning to save instead of spending.

BOYS AND GIRLS

The Beauty of the House is Order;
The Blessing of the House is Contentment;
The Glory of the House is Hospitality;
The Crown of the House is Godliness. —Anon.

MORE CAVES

I was much interested in a cousin's description of Serpent Mound. It is situated about 20 miles from my home and is worth going to see.

How many cousins have visited the Beech Cliff Caves? They are situated in South Central Ohio near Rainsboro. They are much visited in Summer by tourists as it is a delightful place to camp with fishing and bathing.

There are I think about nine caves. Some of their names are Bear, Fox, Raccoon, McKennie, Wet and Dry.

There is an interesting bit of history connected with McKennie cave which takes its name from a famous outlaw who once hid there and defied justice. There is also a high cliff or precipice known as Lover's Leap, overlooking a great ship shaped stone resting in the bed of Rocky Fork with pine trees growing on its sides called Ship Rock. Taken all in all it is a delightful place to spend a vacation and if any of the cousins have an opportunity I think it would pay them to give the place a visit.

The Indian name of the camp is Dow-Ship-Ba-Me.

If this escapes the waste basket would be glad to hear from the cousins. I will be 23, March 22. Have I a twin? Come again Johnny Funnyman and Blooming Prairie Rose as I enjoyed your letters very much.—Elmer Snyder, Mourystown, Ohio.

INVITATION TEMPTS US.

Ho! ho! All you cousins and dear Aunt Martha, allow me to enter your merry circle for a wee spell as it has been quite a bit since I was among you. O course I will accept the kind invitation King Philip gives me to have a seat between him and Dixie Sunbeam. I thank him for it but I fear he will tire of my gossip. Can it be that he knows me better than any of you? Let me say one thing — he's a good guesser. But I can't ever tell how he guessed my name. I hope to learn his so I'll now be seated and find out if I can.

If all of you could be with me out here in the hills of Virginia, you would love it. The valleys are so vast and green checked here and there by the furrow of the farmer's plow while just beyond lies the hillside while the dark green of the pine tree and snow-white blossoms of Springtime afford rest for the observer's eye. The little birds who speak in their own language all around you appreciate your interest in the things they love more than you know. If you listen intently you will hear them tell of the "green beneath, the blue above for none to hate but all to love."

Now all of you are tired of gossip, put on your sunbonnets and bring your hook and line and we'll be "away to the dewy valley to follow the murmuring brook or sit on its bank or daily a while with a line and hook."—Virginia Groundhog.

ANSWERS CALL.

I will try once again to write to you all. I know you are enjoying the nice Spring weather. I am — that is what I can see of it from my window at present. There are many beautiful cherry trees in full bloom that I can see. You can't know how they cheer me while they last. I love flowers so much.

Dear cousins, I thank you all for the comfort and cheer you have given me by sending me such nice books, candy, letters and all the nice things I have received. I have answered all your letters that I could get paper and stamps for. How I wish I could see you all and take a walk with you to see the beautiful Spring flowers. But I shall never walk again so I will just have to look out my window and think of you all, and wish you many happy days for being so kind to a helpless cripple. May the Lord bless you with all the good things of life. All write me and if you would still like to send books, I would appreciate it so much. — Robert Brewer, Smeth Port, N. C.

BLIND COUSIN WRITES.

Well here I am again. You all don't know me either. Maybe Aunt Martha does but if she doesn't, waste basket surely does. I've been here twice before and I'm not a bit daunted because I didn't get in.

Robert Brewer, I too, wish you would write again. Wasn't there a blind musician who wrote once? I am blind too, though I hate to confess it. I don't mind it so much only having someone read and write for me. It makes be a burden to others.

When I heard the poem, "Why Should the Spirit of Mortal Be Proud?" I noticed the last six verses were not printed. The poet who wrote this poem was William Knox, a Scotch poet. His most noted works were, "The Lonely Hearth" and "Songs of Israel." The poem is taken from the latter.

I think King Philip introduced a splendid topic for discussion. I was 13 and in the eighth grade when I had to quit school but I've been learning all the time since. I will be 18, November 8. Have I a twin? Something tells me Aunt Martha is frowning so I'll go but remember Aunt, I don't care if you do frown. I'd love you if you tried to stand on your head!—Lone Star.

ALBUM IS WAITING.

As there was no one home but myself and the canary, I thought I'd drive over and see you all. I see by my last Blade that we have King Philip in our midst again. Great stuff, your Highness. So you are away at school eh? May I ask — what one? Where is Don Quixote from—does anyone know? One letter I think she's a boy, next I think he's a girl. Ha, ha. Oh, say Auntie, do you suppose if I were to visit The Toledo Blade, would they let me see Aunt Martha and would she let me see the album? How many of you cousins have an album with all the cousins pictures in it that you have received?

I have been here before but I don't suppose you remember me. Do you?.—The Girl of the Limberlost.

American Birthdays

April 28, 1758—James Monroe, fifth president of United States.

April 29, 1835—Charles R. Otis, elevator inventor.

April 30, 1840—Robert C. Minor, artist.

May 1, 1825—George Inness, artist.

May 2, 1814—Benjamin H. Field, merchant.

May 3, 1844—Charles C. Harrison, manufacturer.

May 4, 1780—John James Audubon, ornithologist.

Mixing With Martha

May Apple Jelly.

Wash the May apples, squeeze the seeds out and what comes with them. Add a little water to prevent sticking. Boil till seeds are loose. Put in a muslin sack or jelly sack and drain the juice out. After the juice is all strained out, measure. Put on and bring to boil. Add one cup of sugar to every cup of juice and stir only enough to dissolve sugar. Put on and cook. Test as for apple jelly. When done prepare to keep it as you would any other jelly. (Sent by Keystone Lassie.)

Marshmallow Bread Pudding.

Four slices stale bread, buttered; 1 quart milk; 3 eggs; ½ cup sugar; ¼ teaspoon salt; 1 teaspoon vanilla; 1 dozen marshmallows. Cut bread ⅜ inch thick if the loaf is large; ½ inch thick if it is a small loaf. Place buttered bread in a buttered baking dish, buttered side up; over it pour the eggs slightly beaten with the sugar, salt and vanilla and then add the milk. Bake in a moderate oven 1 hour. Halve the marshmallows and put them on top of the pudding. Return to the oven and bake until the marshmallows are delicately browned. Serve hot with hard sauce or cold with whipped cream. It is very good without any additional sauce.

Art in the Home

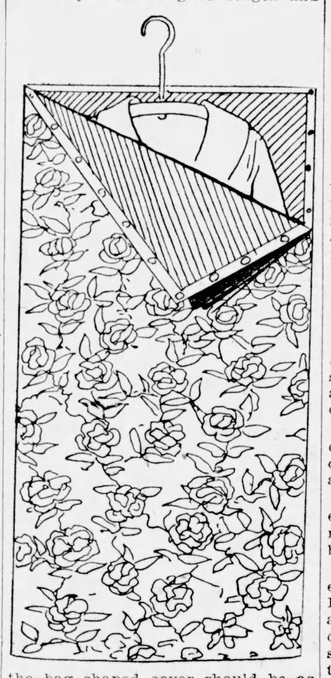
Dress Covers.

Housecleaning time is upon us — tiresome words. Yet Spring gives us the incentive to clean everything and freshen the dingy corners.

Good housekeepers usually begin with the closets first. Most everybody has at least one more dress than they are wearing — and even at that it isn't entirely a joke these days.

That dress covers should be of heavy material goes without saying but it is not necessary to make them in dark colors. Bright cretonnes help to offset the darkness of a closet and are a distinct asset to the decoration of a room.

Two yards is a good length and



the bag shaped cover should be as wide as the material will allow. Sew the seam tight all the fay around with the exception of one-half the top and two feet down one side. This should be carefully faced, and snappers added, so that the cover may be easily snapped over dress, hanger and all. Several dresses may be hung on one hanger and often it is a convenient way to pack to leave them in the cover simply folding it in the middle to fit the trunk. It is surprising how this scheme keeps the dresses from mussing.

You cannot have too many dress covers. It is best to use the same color throughout each closet and make each closet a different color as this is restful as well as attractive.

Short and Sweet

There is more than one way to clean house when Springtime comes. If you don't happen to be a housekeeper, there is always something that needs renovating. Aunt Martha cannot say she enjoyed it but she started in with the great pile of boys' and girls' letters and threw heaps of good ones away. So now is your chance whether you have written recently or not, to send a letter while the pile is low.

How are the gardens coming along? Radishes up yet? Of course our Florida and California cousins may laugh at us for this, but we don't care.

Dolly Dimples "positively detests" reading but she hopes we will feel complimented when she tells us that she reads the good old Blade every week. That certainly is an inspiration to us.

A West Virginia Girl who is in the sixth grade, takes penmanship every morning. Her writing is good and shows the free easy movement which comes with perfect writing. If you expect to do very much writing in your life it will pay to learn the correct way to hold your pen and it will help to get the right swing to your hand. It is hard work but it will pay in the end. Keep up the good work, Vivian.

Don Quixote gives us his opinion on books. First he likes Zane Frey's next William McLeod Raine's and last Harold Bell Wright's. Maybe he says, he likes Western stories best because his father was a sheep herder in the Colorado hills in 1883. Don Quixote wishes to correct his last letter in The Blade. It said "I am Petrona Howe, a stamp collector." It should have said, "I am like Petrona Howe, a stamp collector." Makes quite a difference, doesn't it.

Bachelor Billy, if you knew all the letters Aunt Martha gets about you since your mysterious hint that you had a surprise for the cousins you would come to the rescue with a letter.

Stumpie of Pa. says that she agrees with Fairy Queen. She says that if the boys would look around, they would find the girls whom some call wallflowers and others snub because they think they are "stuck up" and not "sociable" are after all the best of pals. She thinks they are too self-conscious to join the jollier bunch without an invitation.

Elizabeth Davis of Salem, W. Va., would like to borrow the book, "Diane of the Green Van." She will send postage for it if any of the cousins wish to send it to her. Reading letters fro mthe different states interests Elizabeth and she has put in her order for one from Washington state. Wouldn't it be fun to get one from every state in the Union in May? Shall we say that the first letter from each state will surely get in the column?

Our Correspondents

Gene of West Virginia who "loves every one of us" has asked us for a favor. It is the kind of favor we like to grant for her dear old grandmother will be 92 years old May 2 and she would so much enjoy a card and letter shower. Her address is Mrs. I. L. Simers, Whitepine, West Virginia. She was formerly Elizabeth Jane Zimmerman of Ohio. Those of you who remember her will please her by sending best wishes, and any cards or letters from the rest of the cousins will surely be appreciated.

Do any of the readers know where one of our correspondents can find a reliable firm who will look up genealogy data. If so will you please notify J. N. Tyrrel, R. D. 2, Ashland, Ohio?

Have any of the readers a recipe for old fashioned rhubarb tonic? Springtime is tonic time or at least it used to be and somebody wants to try the old remedy

It would be out of the question for us to publish the English and Irish peace terms, but if anyone has the time and wishes to send the information on to us we will be glad to forward it to the reader.

So many personal letters come into the office that Aunt Martha finds it impossible to give attention to them all. If you have not had a reply don't be impatient. Perhaps it would simplify matters to say again that we do not buy poems for the Poets' Corner.

Snatches From W. B.

Freckles of Michigan, let me have a guess where you live. I will say somewhere between Big Rapids and Cadillac. Am I right? Mick of Michigan.

I would like to know how many of you girls like to vote. I wish I could be a candidate instead of in a study hall.—High School Girl.

What happened to Lone Traveler and Bachelor Billy?—Where is my twin? My birthday is November 21.—Star of W. Va.

Atta Boy! What a perfect thriller your letter was, Blooming Prairie Rose. One would think you were a boy by the way you talk. Pardon me I forgot to introduce myself. I am one of your cousins from the prairies of Kansas. There's a cotton wood grove not far from here and we have stump speeches. —Wampus Kitty.

I live on a small truck farm in the southern part of Daddridge Co., W. Va., and enjoy farming very much. My parents are now past 60 years old. I am supporting them as they are not able to do much work. I get very lonesome sometimes.—Your cousin Daddridge Boy.

Yes Dixie, you have a twin — way up in old Va. I was 13 Dec. 1, 1921. So Dixie, you are a traveler. Come up this Summer and we shall see which one can hoe the most corn and maybe wrestle a few times if you are not the larger. — Bonnie Lampy.

POETS' CORNER

How Betsy and I Made Up

(Sequel to Betsey and I Are Out.)

Give us your hand, Mr. Lawyer; how do you do today?
You drew up that paper—I s'pose you want your pay.
Don't cut down your figures; make it an X or a V;
For that 'ere written agreement was just the making of me.

Goin' home that evenin' I tell you I was blue,
Thinkin' of all my troubles, and what I was goin' to do;
And if my horses hadn't been the steadiest team alive,
They'd 've tipped me over, certain, for I couldn't see where to drive.

No—for I was laborin' under a heavy load;
No—for I was travelin' an entirely different road;
For I was a-tracin' over the path of our lives ag'in,
And seein' where w missed the way, and where we might have been.

And many a corner we'd turned that just to, a quarrel led,
When I ought to 've held my temper, and driven straight ahead;
And the more I thought it over the more these memories came,
And the more I struck the opinion that I was the most to blame.

And things I had long forgotten kept risin' in my mind,
Of little matters betwixt us, where Betsey was good and kind.
And these things flashed all through me as you know things sometimes will,
When a feller's alone in the darkness and everything is still.

"But," says I, "we're too far along to take another track,
And when I put my hand to the plow I do not often turn back;
And 'tain't an uncommon thing now for couples to smash in two;"
And so I set my teeth together, and vowed I'd see it through.

When I come in sight o' the house 't was some'at in the night,
And just as I turned the hill-top I see the kitchen light;
Which often a han'some pict'ur' to a hungry person makes,
But it don't interest a feller much that's goin' to pull up stakes.

And when I went in the house, the table was set for me—
As good a supper's I ever saw, or ever want to see;
And I crammed the agreement down my pocket as well as I could,
And fell to eatin' my victuals, which somehow didn't taste good.

And Betsey she pretended to look about the house,
But she watched my side coat-pocket like a cat would watch a mouse;
And then she went to foolin' a little with a cup,
And intently readin' a newspaper, a-holdin' it wrong side up.

And whenI'd done my supper, I drawed the agreement out,
And give it to her without a word, for she knowed what 'twas about;
And then I hummed a little tune, but now and then a note
Was bu'sted by some animal that hopped up in my throat.

Then Betsey, she got her specs from off the mantelshelf
And read the article over quite softly to herself;
Read it by little and little, for her eyes is getting old,
And lawyer's writin' ain't no print, especially when it's cold.

And after she'd read a little, she gave my arm a touch,
And kindly said she was afraid I was 'lowin' her too much;
But when she was through she went for me, her face a-streamin' with tears,
And kissed me for the first time in over twenty years!

I don't know what you think, sir—I didn't come to inquire—
But I picked up that agreement and stuffed it in the fire;
And I told her we'd bury the hatchet alongside of the cow;
And we struck an agreement never to have another row.

And I told her in the future I wouldn't speak cross nor rash
If half the crockery in the house was broken all to smash;
And she said, in regards to heaven, we'd try to learn its worth,
By startin' a branch establishment and runnin' it here on earth.

And so we sat a-talkin' three-quarters of the night,
And opened our hearts to each other until they both grew light;
And the boys when I was winnin' her away from so many men
Was nothin' to that even' I courted her over again.

Next mornin' an ancient virgin took pains to call on us,
Her lamps all trimmed and burnin' to kindle another fuss;
But when she went to pryin' and openin' up old sores,
My Betsey rose politely and showed her out-of-doors.

Since then I don't deny but there's been a word or two;
But we've got our eyes wide open and know just what to do;
When one speaks cross the other just meets it with a laugh,
And the first one's heady to give up considerable more than half.

Maybe you'll think me soft, sir, a talkin' in this style,
But somehow it does me lots of good to tell it once in a while;
And I do it for a compliment—'tis so that you can see
That the first letter written agreement of yours was just the makin' of me.

So make our your bill, Mr. Lawyer; don't stop short of an X;
Make it more if you want to, for I have got the checks.
I'm richer than a national bank, with all its treasures told,
For I've got a wife at home now that's worth her weight in gold.

Bill's in Trouble

I've got a letter, parson, from my son away out West,
An' my ol' heart is heavy as an anvil in my breast,
To think the boy whose future I had once so nicely planned,
Should wander from the path of right and come to such an end.

I tol' him when he left us, only three short years ago,
He'd find himself a-plowin' in a mighty crooked row.
He's missed his father's counsel and his mother's prayers, too,
But he said the farm was hateful and he guessed he'd have to go.

I know there's big temptation for a youngster in the West,
But I believed our Billy had the courage to resist.
An' when he left I warned him of the ever waitin' snares
That lie like hidden serpents in life's pathway everywheres.

But Bill he promised faithful to be careful, an' allow'd
That he would build a reputation that would make us mighty proud,
But it seems as how my counsel sort o' faded from his mind,
And now he's got in trouble of the very worstest kind.

His letters came so seldom, that I somehow sort o' know'd
That Billy was a trampin' on a mighty rocky road,
But never once imagined he would bow my head in shame,
And in the dust'd waller his ol' daddy's honored name.

He writes from out in Denver, and the story's mighty short;
I just can't tell his mother!—it'll crush her poor ol' heart!
An' so I reckoned, parson, you might break the news to her—
Bill's in the Legislatur', but he didn't say what fur!

The White Pilgrim

I came to the spot where the white pilgrim lay,
And pensively stood by the tomb;
When in a low whisper I heard someone say:
"How sweetly I sleep here alone.

"The tempest may howl and the loud thunders roll,
And gathering storms may arise;
Yet calm are my feelings, at rest is my soul,
The tears are all wiped from my eyes.

"The cause of my Master impelled me from home,
I bade my compaion farewell,
I left my sweet children, who for me now moan,
In far distant regions to dwell.

"I wandered, an exile and stranger below,
To publish salvation abroad;
The trump of the gospel endeavored to blow,
Inviting poor sinners to God.

"But when among strangers, and far from my home,
No kindred or relative night,
I met with contagion and sank to the tomb,
My spirit to mansions on high.

"Go tell my companion and children most dear
To weep not for Joseph, though gone,
The sure hand that led me through scenes dark and drear
Has kindly assisted me home."

I called at the house of the mourner below,
I entered the mansion of grief,
The tears of deep sorrow most freely did flow,
I tried, but could give no relief.

There sat a lone widow, dejected and sad,
By affliction and sorrow oppressed;
And there were her children, in mourning arrayed,
And sighs were escaping each breast.

I spoke to the widow concerning her grief;
I asked her the cause of her woe;
And why there was nothing to give her relief,
Or soothe her deep sorrow below.

She looked at her children, then looked up at me;
That look I can never forget;
More eloquent far than a seraph can be,
It spoke of the trials she met.

"The hand of affliction falls heavily now,
I am left with my children to mourn;
The friend of my youth is silent and low,
In yonder cold graveyard alone.

"But why should I mourn, or feel sad or complain,
Or think that my fortune is hard?
Have I met with afflictions? 'Tis surely his gain;
He enters the joy of his Lord.

"His work is completed and finished below;
His last tear is fallen, I trust;
He has preached his last sermon, and met his last foe,
Has conquered and now is at rest."

Billie Boy

Oh, where have you been, Billie boy, Billie boy?
Oh, where have you been, charming Billie?

I have been to see my wife,
She's the pleasure of my life,
She's a young thing and can't leave her mother.

Did she bid you come in, Billie boy, Billie boy?
Did she bid you come in, charming Billie?

Yes, she bade me come in
With a dimple in her chin,
She's a young thing and can't leave her mother.

Did she set for you a chair, Billie boy, Billie boy?
Did she set for you a chair, charming Billie?

Yes, she set for me a stool
And looked at me like a fool,
She's a young thing and can't leave her mother.

How old is she, Billie boy, Billie boy?
How old is she, charming Billie?
Twice six, three times seven, twice forty and eleven,
She's a young thing and can't leave her mother.

How tall is she, Billie boy, Billie boy?
How tall is she, charming Billie?
She's as tall as any pine,
And as straight as a pumpkin vine,
She's a young thing and can't leave her mother.

Can she make a cherry pie, Billie boy, Billie boy?
Can she make a cherry pie, charming Billie?
She can make a cherry pie
Quick as a cat can wink its eye
She's a young thing and can't leave her mother.

Can she make a pot of mush, Billie boy, Billie boy?
Can she make a pot of mush, charming Billie?
She can make a pot of mush,
Now it's time for you to hush,
She's a young thing and can't leave her mother.

Dried Fruit and Germs

Dried fruits should be scalded to kill any germs. After scalding, the fruit should be washed thoroughly, and then dried and stored in sterile

SURE HELP TO SICK WOMEN

Mrs. Baker, so much Benefited by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, Anxious to Help Others

Lebanon, Indiana.—"I was completely run down from women's troubles and stomach trouble and for a long time was hardly able to do my work. I had some friends who had taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and they told me about it. I know what it has done for me and I recommend it to others, as I am sure it will be a great help to all sick women. It is a wonderful medicine, and I give you permission to use my testimonial and my photograph." — Mrs. EMMA BAKER, 310 S. East St., Lebanon, Indiana.

These letters recommending Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound ought to convince women of the great worth of this medicine in the treatment of ailments to which they are often subject.

Mrs. Baker calls it "a wonderful medicine." If you are suffering from troubles women often have, or feel all run down, without any ambition or energy for your regular work, take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It is a natural restorative and should help you.

RURAL WELFARE

EDITED BY A. P. SANDLES

BUCKS GOING SOUTH— Texas Growing Good Wool

"Bucks are going South at a good price. Texas is growing some of the finest wool in the world. Ohio is furnishing the sires for many good flocks in the Lone Star state. I have helped to ship 14,000 pure bred wool bucks to Texas."

This statement was made to Rural Welfare by a man who devoted his life to pure bred live stock. He has helped many breeders to plan their sales and find buyers. He receives invitations for his services from many different states.

This man receives request from scores of farmers or breeders to buy for them pure bred animals. He knows a good animal. He knows the price it ought to sell for and the price it ought to be bought for when he is buying for somebody else.

He is an expert judge at fairs and a first-class auctioneer. He has made a name for himself that is now putting money in his pocket. He has name and address of breeders in nearly every state in the Union. When he is employed to be the auctioneer of a pure bred sale he sends a letter to hundreds of his breeder friends and tells them when and where the sale will be and what kind of animals are to be sold. When sale day comes he usually has a number of top bids by mail to start the sale with pep and fast bidding.

Breeders have found that there are tricks in all trades and that it pays to employ a man who knows the game. When buck, boar or bull can be sold at $1 or more per pound somebody has to be smart and know how to do it.

He says that the wool now being grown in Texas is as clean and free from burs, tags, manure, weeds and other nuisances as is the wool that comes from Australia, New Zealand or South America. He is also sure that the price of wool will be better and that there will be profit in the sheep flock.

TWO BIG SCHOOL DAYS— Cakes, Candy and Calico

A centralized school community set aside Friday and Saturday for exhibition, program and get-acquainted. Each room and grade had made big effort to show what it could do in the way of baking, sewing, carpenter work, grain selection and poultry exhibits.

Judges awarded prizes. The old folks came to see what son and daughter had done to swell the big show. Father and mother had seen the article or exhibit at home, but they wanted to see it at the school house and how it compared with other specimens. Some of these good parents had been opposed to the new school building, but when they saw the first prize ribbon on their child's exhibit, they forgot their prejudice against the school plan.

The state club leader was present to talk and to judge and to urge boys and girls to enter club work this season. The county farm agent and the county school superintendent were present. Rural Welfare editor was first on the program and was glad to commend the pull-together spirit of parents, pupils and teachers.

These kind of meetings help to keep boys and girls away from the Fatty Arbuckle tribe and stripe.

GET TOGETHER SPIRIT— Seems to Be the Style

"What is the reason town folks want to get together with country folks so much these days? Why do the merchants and business men want us farmers to come into town and join in banquet and break bread with them? Have these smart folks come to a place where they realize that the farm organization is here to stay?

"Some of these merchants have been against the farmers having any organization of their own. They have tried to put obstacles in the way of our co-operative marketing our products or collectively buying what we had to buy. They have tried to create discord and plant poison in our ranks and tried to get us to be dissatisfied with our officers and to find fault with them.

"We have had sense enough to go straight ahead. Some of our own farmer members have talked too much and made dunces of themselves and said unkind things about the home merchant, dealer or stock buyer which ought not to have been said. The merchant has found out that he must give us a square deal or we will do business in our own way and with whom we please.

"We want a fair profit when we sell our products and we are ready to pay the other fellow a fair profit when he sells to us. If the farmer could get as much profit on his products as he has had to pay profit when he bought clothes, shoes and farm machinery of the other fellow, then farming would be the best money-making business in the world. If we can have half the profit the other fellow gets we would be satisfied to stay on the farm all our life."

This statement was made to Rural Welfare editor by a farmer who considers himself a business man as much as the merchant who stands behind the counter and peddles calico, coffee or candy. This man is a leader in his community and this statement was made to us after a get-together meeting had been held and to which we had been invited.

Farmer and merchant can well afford to read this man's views.

THE COMMANDMENTS— Use, When Planting Trees

Here are 10 commandments which are observed in Missouri when trees are planted. They sound like common sense and will, no doubt, fit in many states. These commandments are scattered broadcast over Missouri by its department of agriculture, which is one of the live shops of the nation.

Here is the advice on tree planting:

1—Do not allow roots to be exposed to the sun, drying winds or frosts.

2—Prune, with a sharp clean cut, any broken or injured roots.

3—Have the holes large enough to admit all the roots without cramping.

4—Plant in fine loam, enriched with thoroughly decomposed manure.

5—Do not allow any green unfermented manure to come in contact with roots.

6—Spread out the roots in their natural position and work fine loam among them, making it firm and compact.

7—Do not plant too deep. Let upper roots be set an inch lower than before.

8—Remove all broken branches and cut back at least one-half of the previous year's growth of wood.

9—If the season lacks the usual rainfall, water thoroughly twice a week.

10—After-culture: Keep soil in a good degree of fertility. Mulching the trees in Autumn with manure is beneficial.

WHY ELEVATORS FAIL— Ten Reasons Are Given

A State Farm Bureau federation that has been giving a helping hand to co-operative elevators has stated 10 reasons why some of these grain elevators have not been successful.

We give these reasons in The Blade in the hope that they may be a guide and help to those who are stockholders and managers in such co-operative elevators.

These 10 reasons are as follows:

1—That enthusiasm prompted the organization of the co-operative company and was largely depended upon instead of rigid adherence to business fundamentals.

2—That co-operative companies were organized where there was not sufficient volume of business to warrant the existence of such a company.

3—That companies were organized and launched with insufficient finances.

4—Failure of the company to accumulate a reserve which would have been available for a rainy day.

5—That companies had too small a membership to be considered a truly co-operative company.

6—That some companies paid excessive price for their plants and thus assumed a handicap of which they were unable to rid themselves.

7—That the overhead of certain companies was entirely too high considering the volume done so that the savings hoped for were consumed in the unreasonable operating expenses.

8—Too common fault of the management in failing to obey and carry out explicit orders as given by the directors.

9—Too frequent neglect on the part of the directors to really direct the business.

10—Too general tendency on the part of co-operative organizations to ignore fundamental business principles and depend upon co-operation to reach the desired goal.

BIG SALARIES PAID— For Men to Manage

The governor of the Cleveland Federal Reserve bank is paid a salary of $30,000 per year. A dozen other officers get a fat salary in this bank and the results seem to prove that they are worth it.

The president of the Federal Land bank of Louisville, Ky., gets $7,500. Two other officers, the secretary and treasurer, are paid a salary of $5,000 each.

The president of the American Farm Bureau is paid a salary of $12,000 per year. His salary was $15,000, but when crop prices went down his salary was lowered.

The president of the Ohio Farm Bureau receives $10 per day and his expenses when he is actually giving service to farm bureau. The salary of the state secretary was $10,000, but has been reduced to $7,500 per year.

There is a growing sentiment in favor of lower salaries in keeping with the times and the spirit of the day. There is danger that we might go too far and get too cheap men for the big jobs where bad judgment would wreck an institution and cost many times the salary paid to the right man who could safely guide the destiny of a bank or farm bureau. One New York city bank pays 22 men a salary of $25,000 or more. The top man getting $100,000 per year.

THE SECOND WIFE— Does She Fit the Home?

"I have been unfortunate and I have been lucky. My first wife died. She was a splendid woman and was the mother of my only daughter and child. I have been very fortunate in getting a second wife who fits into my home nicely. She has one son and I am her second husband.

"We live on a farm. I am an officer in the farm bureau and the master of a grange. My wife can take an active part and lead in any good community work or help others who will lead and plan work for the betterment of our community."

This widow seems to have been lucky in getting a good second-hand husband and he seems to have been mighty lucky in getting a good second wife. When this is true both widow and widower can shake hands with each other and congratulate themselves on their good luck.

Rural Welfare editor was a guest in this home which was cozy and comfortable and the eats were good. Daughter and stepmother were chums and the son was away in high school at a nearby town. These folks were church going people, and like all such homes, were a help to the community in which they live.

In too many homes made up of second husbands or second wives there is not harmony, especially with the children, if there happen to be two sets. A woman who marries a whole family has to have patience and a sweet disposition to get joy out of life, unless the husband has made it plain that the children must respect the stepmother and the stepmother or stepfather has sense enough to know how to get along with young America, full of pep and red blood.

The husband and wife who can live a lifetime with each other in peace and happiness do not know how lucky they are or how good a grateful Providence has been to them. A broken home is a sad picture.

TOO MUCH CHARITY— Can This Be True?

"Too much charity is sure to create too much willingness to accept charity. The more we give the more we encourage somebody to ask for charity. Too many weak politicians want to curry favor with a certain clan, class or creed to get votes by offering some cure-all remedy by law to specially favor this or that crowd. Beware of too much charity. It is as dangerous as too much poverty. Beware of too many special favors by law. We are drifting too much toward paternalism. It is safer and better to have our people believe that they should support the government than to have the government supporting them."

Is this creed good sense? Is there a danger of going too far with charity, special favors and paternalism? Do we have too many folks who expect charity and alms from the government or community?

This warning was given to Rural Welfare editor by a man who has been successful in one of the leading professions of life work. He is a cheerful fellow and not an alarmist or pessimist. He claims that too many folks either want charity or an underhold given to them by law and official acts or rulings to help them make a profit in their business.

We are told that the kaiser had a plan worked out and in vogue in Germany, whereby there were no paupers or beggars. If some worthless cusses find out that they can live on charity, they are made of the kind of mud to accept charity as long as some of the rest of us will work early and late and give it to them.

Charity is a noble virtue if not abused. It may be a vice and a liability if improperly used. Not much charity has ever been given to the rural folks. They have trained through all the centuries of history to work and earn bread by the sweat of their brow. The never-sweats will be the first to court charity and alms.

Independent folks are a safer class to a nation than the dependent class. In many cases where disaster or accident has come to human beings, charity and donation come in good form and folks are always glad to take part in such good work.

The street beggar may be paid a weekly wage by some company or other organization to coax all the money he or she can from the public and turn over the profits to some smart fellows who wear silk shirts and socks and better clothes than those who give the money to the paid beggar.

We are not tightwads along this line. We are frequently asked to give money to satisfy the hunger of some poor devil who says he has not had a meal in so many hours. When we do this we go to the eat shop and give our money to the restaurant keeper and he gives food to the beggar. Too many of these beggars have the smell of liquor and then we know why they have to beg.

Mr. Farmer, you can feel proud of your class and calling after all. You are free from many of the ills and shortcomings of human beings in other walks of life. You may think your lot is hard but you do not have to go about asking for a hand-out, a quarter, dime or dinner.

Take off your hat and say, "Much obliged, God, for letting me have the privilege and blessing of being a farmer." Do it now.

THE OLD STIFF HAT— Hit by Auto Habit

"The automobile knocked the old stiff hat into a cocked hat that men used to wear and also hit the sailor hat that women used to wear. The automobile has caused more changes in dress, habits and morals than anything that ever hit the world on the nose."

This statement was made to Rural Welfare editor by an old-time clothing man. He said that the old "stiff katy" used to be the most popular hat men could wear. It seemed to dress them up and make them appear more like tall timber.

We wonder how many Blade readers remember the first stiff hat they wore. We do. We weighed most a ton. No Indian chief ever swelled up in his war paint and feathers as we did when we strutted around with that stiff hat on. No doubt the neighbors felt like telling us that we were making a fool of ourself and had the swell head. That made no difference. We owned it and had a place to wear it. There was hardly room in our old log house for our head and that hat too. What fools we mortals be. When we swell up and think we are some pumpkins, then is the time we need the most sympathy and advice.

THE MASONIC BIBLE— Used by Washington

George Washington went direct from his farm home to the presidency of the United States. Warren G. Harding went from the farm to the printing and newspaper office and thence to the presidency of his country.

Washington never saw the White House. He spent his time while president in New York City, which was the capital of the new republic for 10 years, from 1790 to 1800.

Washington was inaugurated president April 30, 1789. He was not inaugurated on March 4 because of bad roads he had to pass over in his trip from Mount Vernon. So we see that bad roads had an important part in fixing the date of a very important event in our national history.

Just a few minutes before the time for Washington to take the oath of office, conclusion was reached that a Bible should be used in the ceremony, but no Bible was available in the government buildings. One of Washington's old comrades hurried to a nearby Masonic lodge and got a Bible for the occasion.

Since that day a Bible has always had its part to play in the inaugural ceremonies of a president. Several presidents have placed their hands upon their mother's Bible, while they repeated the oath of office, and then kissed the Bible after the oath was taken.

While Washington was president he put on about all the style that the folks would stand for. He had a fine English coach made overseas. It cost $1,000 which was a big sum of money in those days. This palace coach became the talk of the whole country and was famous, even in other countries. It was drawn by four or six fine horses, with several out-riders.

A very few who did not like Washington, and they were few, charged him with leaning too much toward English ways, styles and aristocracy. But Washington believed that the new republic should have some dignity and a little of the showy glitter and glare that had always gone with government.

In those stirring days the real style and fashion were in the country and not in the town. If any farmer of today tried to put on as much style as Washington he would be laughed at. But Washington knew how to fit into the time and day in which he lived and served his country. If a farmer or anybody else would dress up today as folks did then they would be laughed at and be the objects of curiosity and much concern.

No one objects today, in fact we are glad, that Washington used a Bible in the first inaugural ceremony. Woe be unto the president who does not use it.

GROW GRASS IN SHADE— Beautify the Home Lawn

There are a number of grasses adapted to shady conditions and will do fairly well under moderate conditions. These grasses are:

1—Kentucky Blue Grass.
2—Canada Blue Grass.
3—Orchard Grass.
4—Sheep's Fescue.
5—Red Fescue.

Orchard grass is a bunch grower and is not desirable for lawn purposes. The Red and Sheep's Fescue are very fine grasses and under good treatment will grow a good turf of the highest quality.

Often good results are obtained by a mixture of these grasses with the exception of the orchard grass or even not using the Canada grass. Growing a good sod for your lawn is an art. Sometimes a little clover seed does no harm mixed with these grasses. The old reliable Kentucky Blue Grass has no doubt made more lawns beautiful than any other grass.

THE DRUNK DRIVER— The Murder Auto

We have just read in the daily paper of a young man who was drunk and driving a car through the main street of a city at 30 miles or more an hour. He hit a 17-year-old girl and ran over her. The young lady died. The driver had a woman and another drunken man in the murder car with him. All were arrested. We knew this young man when he was a boy. Booze, cigarets, and women got him. He is in jail. The crime he committed was the same as murder. The penalty ought to be meted out to him accordingly. No use having sympathy for such men.

The Latest Markets

Trading was broad and animated in the securities market last week and appreciation in values was considerable in both railroad and industrial issues. The zest for buying was not feverish to the point of suggesting imminence of a sudden, definite break, but it did indicate none the less that the public imagination had been touched to a degree which made it desirable that caution should be exercised.

Profiting by past experience, both traders and outsiders did exercise such caution. There were frequent intervals in which paper gains were taken and the forward swing thereby neutralized. It was to be observed, however, that the professional elements of bearish persuasion either could not or were not disposed to take advantage of those opportunities to add to their short commitments. A mild venture of the kind early in the week was not encouraging as the difficulty of covering was found to be somewhat formidable. Not only were offerings readily, even eagerly absorbed in not a few cases, but the acquisitive instinct was found to be very strong, notwithstanding obvious restraint, in its exercise. The bears were not prepared to put it to too strong a test.

For this reason and other reasons based on fundamental business, and industrial and political conditions, Wall street deemed it probable that the constructive period would be extended for some time. Most of the week's developments were favorable. From Monday afternoon the call loan ruled at 3½ per cent. Bankers' acceptances with the rediscount privilege declined ⅛ of 1 per cent to 3¼ and 3⅜ per cent, yet the federal reserve bank of New York adhered to its 4½ per cent rate for rediscounts.

Several other regional banks have marked down their rates to conform to that figure, which is still ½ of 1 per cent above the discount rate of the Bank of England. The relation between the open market and the federal reserve was thus further emphasized and it was occasion for comment as to what this situation might portend. The Federal Reserve bank, in truth, is not necessarily either a leader or follower in this matter except in times of stringency. Its function is to render credit elastic when elasticity is imperative. Continued reduction in rediscounts attest to the prevailing relaxation and the ample supply of funds.

Should the stock market continue to advance, however, and should brokers' loans continue to mount in consequence, the banks will have considerable freedom of action before it should be necessary to resort to federal reserve borrowing on a large scale. To reduce the rediscount rate now would very likely stimulate a tendency to inflation which would be unwise while there is uncertainty as to a soldier bonus bill.

That, however, if put through, would stimulate inflation. There is little, if any, more danger now than there was several weeks ago of such a measure becoming law. Possibilities were strongly suggested, however, by the senate caucus favoring the introduction of a bonus bill in that body. The house, it was recalled, already has done this. But President Harding has not changed his attitude of demanding that if congress does legislate to that end it shall also find the means for paying the service men. That knotty problem seems no nearer solution than it was two months ago. Until the issue is settled one way or the other, financial powers will be more or less in doubt as to what course of action to take.

Grain

Wheat, cash, $1.50; May, $1.50; July, $1.32. Corn, cash, 66c. Oats, cash, 44½c. Barley, cash, 68c. Rye, No. 2, cash, $1.11. Cloverseed, cash, $13.25; April, $12.25; Oct., $11.15. Alsike, cash, $11.50. Timothy, cash, $3.00; May, $3.00; Sept., $3.30.

Chicago—Wheat, May, $1.47⅝; July, $1.29⅝; Sept., $1.20¼. Corn, May, 61¾c; July, 65¾c. Oats, May, 38¾c; July, 41c. Barley, May, 66c. Rye, May, $1.12; July, $1.05¼.

Produce

Toledo—Butter—Fancy creamery, 1-lb. prints, 44c; solid pack, 43c; nut margarine, 25@25½c.

Cheese—Fancy brick, 18@19c; New York limburger, 32c; Wisconsin, 1-lb. 25c; domestic Swiss, 32c; new Michigan, 20c; longhorn, 21@22c.

Eggs—Candled, 26c; selects, 31c.

Bacon—Fat, 19c; lean, 29c; wide, 6 to 8 lbs., 24c; 9 to 10 lbs., 23c; 11 to 12 lbs., 21½c; 13 to 15 lbs., 19½c. Lard, 10½c. Hams, 30c. Sausage—Fresh pork, 17c; luncheon, 18c; bologna, 12½c; frankfurters, 17c.

Live Poultry—Ducks, 30@32c; geese, 18@20c; turkeys, 33@35c; heavy hens, 28@30c; light chickens, 28@30c; old roosters, 18@20c; young chickens, 28@30c. Dressed Poultry—Chickens, 30@33c; geese, 24@25c; ducks, 32@35c; turkeys, 40@42c.

Hides—No. 1, 6c; No. 2, 5c; bull, 3c; green calf, No. 1, 11c; No. 2, 9½c; kip, 9c; No. 2 kip, 7½c; cured hides, No. 1, 7c; No. 2, 6c; horse hides, $2.50.

Cleveland—Butter, extra in tubs, 44½@45c; prints, 45½@46c; extra firsts, 42½@44c; firsts, 42½@43c; seconds, 36½@37c; packing stock, 17@19c. Eggs—Fresh gathered northern extras, 29c; extra firsts, 28c; Ohio firsts, 25½@26c; western firsts, new cases, 25c; duck eggs, 32@35c; goose eggs, $1.20@1.35 a dozen. Oleomargarine, pound prints, nut oleo, 21@22c; high grade, made of animal oils, 22@22½c; lower grade, 16@17c. Cheese—York state, 22½@25c; brick, 19@20c; fancy Swiss, 35@50c; northern, 26@27c; limburger, 28@29c. Poultry—Live, heavy fowls, 30@31c; roosters, 18c; yearlings, 30@31c; broilers, 40@60c. Potatoes—Ohio and Michigan, $2.65@2.80 per 150-lb. sack; Florida, new stock, Cobblers, $7.00 a bbl.; Rose, $7.00 a bbl.; Maine, $2.70@2.80 per 150-lb. sack; Idaho Russets, $2.50@2.60 per sack. Sweet Potatoes—Tennessee Nancy Halls, $1.00@1.25 per hamper; Mississippi, 90c@$1.00 per crate.

Chicago—Butter higher; creamery extras, 38c; firsts, 34½@37½c; seconds, 32½@33½c; standards, 37½c. Eggs lower; receipts, 42,978 cases; firsts, 23¾@24c; ordinary firsts, 22@22½c; miscellaneous, 23@23½c; storage packed extras, 27c; storage packed firsts, 26c. Poultry, alive, lower; fowls, 26c; broilers, 50@60c; roosters, 17c. Potatoes dull; receipts, 40 cars; total United States shipments, 794 cars; Wisconsin sacked Round Whites, $1.40@1.50 cwt.; Minnesota sacked Round Whites, $1.25@1.45 cwt.; Idaho sacked Rurals, $1.55@1.60 cwt. New stock steady; Florida double-headed bbls. Spaulding Rose, No. 1, $7.25@7.50; No. 2, $6.00; Bliss Triumphs, bushel crate, No. 1, $2.50; No. 2, $1.50.

New York—Butter barely steady; receipts, 10,033. Eggs firm; receipts, 32,411 cases; fresh gathered firsts, 24@27½c; storage packed extra firsts, 29@30c; state nearby and nearby western henery whites, firsts to extras, 30@36c. Cheese steady; receipts, 1,593 cases.

Live Stock

Cleveland—Hogs, steady; receipts, 6,000; heavies, $11.00; yorkers, $11.00; pigs, $11.00. Cattle, slow, $8.25; calves, $8.00@9.00. Lambs, steady, $14.00@14.50.

Pittsburgh—Hogs—Receipts, 1,000; higher; heavies, $10.90; heavy and light yorkers, $11.40; pigs, $11.00. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 1,000; steadier; top sheep, $8.25; top lambs, $14.50. Calves—Receipts, 75; steady; top, $10.50.

East Buffalo—Cattle—Receipts, 150; strong. Calves—Receipts, 600; $1 lower, $3.00@10.00. Hogs—Receipts, 2,400; 15@25c higher; heavy, $11.00@11.25; mixed and yorkers, $11.40@11.50; light yorkers and pigs, $11.50; roughs, $9.00@9.25; stags, $4.00@5.50. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 1,800; active; clipped lambs, $6.00@15.10.

East St. Louis—(U. S. Bureau of Markets)—Cattle—Receipts, 750; compared to week ago: beef steers, beef cows and bologna bulls, 25c higher; yearlings, 15c to 25c higher; canners, 10c to 15c higher; vealers, 25c to 50c higher; other classes steady. Week's steer top, $8.00; top yearlings, $8.25. Week bulk prices beef steers, $7.00@7.55; yearlings, $7.25@8.00; cows, $5.00@6.00; canners, $3.00; bulls, $4.25@5.25. Hogs—Receipts, 3,000; mostly 5c to 10c higher; top, $10.55; bulk, 170 to 230-lb. averages, $10.40@10.50; packer sows mostly $10.60; pigs scarce; steady; quality fairly good. Sheep—Receipts, none; market nominally steady; compared to week ago, fat sheep and lambs about 25c lower; spring lambs strong; top spring lambs for week, $17.00; bulk, $15.00@16.50; bulk shorn lambs, $12.50@13.00; bulk shorn ewes, $7.00@7.50.

Chicago—(U. S. Bureau of Markets)—Cattle—Receipts, 1,000; compared with week ago: yearlings and common and medium beef steers generally steady; good to choice heavies, 10c to 15c lower; extreme top, $9.25; she-stock and calves, strong to 25c higher; bulls, steady; stockers advanced 25c to 35c; heavy feeders, steady; week's bulk price on beef steers, $7.50@8.60; fat she-stock, $5.50@7.00; canners and cutters, $3.50@4.35; bologna bulls, $4.25@4.40; beef bulls, $4.65@5.75; veal calves, $7.00@7.50; stockers and feeders, $6.50@7.50. Hogs—Receipts, 4,000; market active, mostly 10c higher; some medium to heavy butchers, 15c higher; holdover light; top, $10.75; bulk, $10.10@10.70; packing sows, steady to strong; pigs fully steady. Sheep—Receipts, 3,000; compared week ago, fat lambs and yearlings, 25c to 50c higher; medium and strong weight lambs gaining most; sheep around 25c lower; week's bulk prices on wooled lambs, $14.75@15.50; shorn, $12.75@12.85; few small late native spring lambs, $16.00@16.75; shorn yearlings, $11.25@12.00; wethers, $9.00@9.25; ewes, $7.50@8.85.

Skipper Proves Hero

Captain Alec Penman, skipper of an English trawler, leaped overboard seven times in an effort to rescue the drowning cook of the boat.

Woman Is Spry at 87

Mrs. Charlotte Reader of Linton, Eng., celebrated her 87th birthday by painting the ceiling and papering the walls of her home.

In Sand to His Neck

Trapped in the quicksands of Llanelly, Eng., James Morgan had sunk to his neck when rescued. In 15 minutes the tide would have drowned him.

Questions and Answers

Rule 1—Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2. Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but no different subject. 3. This department will not give the address of any person or firm; nor answer as to the reliability of any person or firm nor tell where you can buy anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4. We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5. We will not answer any question involving dogma or doctrine or Biblical interpretations; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions.

Recutting Files

Will you kindly publish a method for recutting old files? — S. W., Polk, Pa.

There are many ways of converting old files into new by means of acids, of which the following is one of the best: First, thoroughly cleanse the files in warm water containing a small quantity of potash, which readily removes any grease or dirt from them. After this is done they must be washed with warm water and dried by artificial heat.

Then place a pint of warm water into a wooden vessel and put in as many files as the water will cover. Add two ounces of blue vitrol (sulphate of copper), finely pulverized, and two ounces of borax, well mixed, taking care to turn the files over so that each may come in contact with the mixture.

To this add seven ounces of cider vinegar, which will cause the files to assume a red appearance at first; but they will return to their natural color in a short time. Then remove them and wash in cold water before drying by artificial heat. After they have become dry they should be sponged with olive oil, wrapped in porous paper and laid away for use.

NEWS FOR VETERANS

A message of greeting to American war veterans from the veterans of France was sent out recently by Marshal Joffre through the American Legion.

"It is a great pleasure to me to greet through the American Legion the soldiers and sailors of America, who came to fight side by side with the soldiers and sailors of France, said the message. "We meet again on your soil after five years. Many events have occured during this period of time. My visit to the United States in 1917 is one of the great memories of my life. When I saw how numerous, vigorous and enthusiastic were the sons of America, who were then taking up arms and with what skill and rapidity you were assimilating the lessons of the war in your training camps, I was reassured that the allies would win, right would conquer and no other issue to the struggle was possible.

"I subsequently saw you in France. I followed your splendid feats of arms on the field of battle and I found in them realization of the predictions I had made to my government.

"Finally, in the course of the only too short tour I am now making through the United States, I have been profoundly touched by your comrades as well as by all classes of the population of every city through which I have passed. In this reception I see proof that the friendship between France and America is now, as always, very close."

Bachelor posts of American Legion are becoming a rarity.

The report of Miss Pauline C. Curnick, national secretary of the American Legion auxiliary, shows that 4,595 legion posts have organizations composed wholly of the wives, mothers, sisters and daughters of legion men.

Even as the legion has spread over most of the world, so is the auxiliary expanding. Every day sees requests for information on how to form an auxiliary unit coming into auxiliary headquarters at Indianapolis. They have come from Cuba, Mexico, the Panama canal zone, Hawaii and from Alaska. These places have auxiliary charters and are working in conjunction with the ex-service men who have been called away from the United States, but who are keeping up with the things for which the legion stands.

Veterans carrying converted government insurance will receive $1,750,000 in dividends this year, according to an announcement from the Veterans' Bureau.

Last year the dividends totaled $1,030,016, $719,984 less than this year. There are about 260,000 vets carrying converted insurance at this time, about 50,000 more than last year. The total face value of the policies carried aggregate about $3,500,000,000.

So confident are the ex-service men of Emporia, Kan., that the adjusted compensation measure will be passed by the senate that the American Legion members of that place have pledged $3,000 of the expected money as the nucleus of a fund to conduct a community club house.

In Korea, former members of the A. E. F. have banded themselves together under the leadership of M. L. Swineheart, treasurer of the Southern Presbyterian mission and formed a post of the American Legion. About a dozen ex-fighters most of them missionaries, make up the post membership.

Former navy radio operators and members of the army signal corps have organized under the auspices of the American Legion in Nebraska and are broadcasting market reports, weather forecasts and weekly musical concerts.

The aid of Mayor Curley of Boston, Mass., other city officials, the American Legion and the American consul at Sidney, N. S., was required before an Yank ex-service man, "stranded" with his family in Nova Scotia, could be brought back to his Boston home. The legion paid the bills the man had incurred and the oficials unwound the necessary red tape.

The superstition that all army top sergeants are "hard boiled" took wing when an investigator unearthed one ex-top kick in Chicago who is spending his time trying to locate jobs for ex-service men as his part of the American Legion's campaign to find work for World war veterans.

Poison gas which A. M. Thompson, Cheyenne, Wyo., policeman, inhaled in France during the war four years ago, had caused him to lose 26 teeth. The policeman recovered from a long illness after the teeth had been removed.

A community playground will be erected by the American Legion at Nashville, Tenn., the ex-soldiers bearing the expense of apparatus and upkeep.

The American Legion now has branches in practically every part of the known world, according to a report made public at national headquarters. Ex-service men in Denmark and others in New Zealand are the latest to band themselves together into a legion outfit, the report shows. These two brought the total number of legion posts scattered throughout the world to 11,013.

The earliest designs used for china at Worcester, Eng., are believed to have been copied from the Chinese.

Cuticura Toilet Tri

Satisfies every want of the most critical in cleansing, purifying and beautifying the skin and complexion. Nothing purer, sweeter or more effective for every toilet purposes.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address: "Cuticura Laboratories, Dept. 30G, Malden 48, Mass." Sold everywhere. Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c. Talcum 25c. Cuticura Soap shaves without mug.

Record Shows Egg Profit

Figures compiled ... farm bureau at ... 582 flocks of hens ... show that each ... eggs in that period ... feed cost per dozen ... cents and an average ... of 33.7 cents. The ... brown leghorns ... ment because ... aged 15.3 cents per ...

CORNS

Lift Off with Fingers

Doesn't hurt a bit. Put a few drops of "Freezone" on an aching corn, instantly that corn stops hurting, then shortly you lift it right off with fingers. Truly!

Your druggist sells a tiny bottle of "Freezone" for a few cents, enough to remove every hard corn, soft corn, or corn between the toes, and the hardest calluses, without soreness or irritation.

16799 DIED

in New York City alone from kidney trouble last year. Don't let yourself to become a victim by neglecting pains and aches. Guard against trouble by using

GOLD MEDAL HAARLEM OIL CAPSULES

The world's standard remedy for kidney, bladder and uric acid troubles. Holland's national remedy since 1696. All druggists, three sizes. Guaranteed. Look for the name Gold Medal on every box and accept no imitation.

Stopped Her Fits

Mrs. Paul Graun, Wis., recently gave statement: "I suffered over 14 years. I was cured by Dr. Over 12 years have no attacks have passed who suffers should write 895 Island Ave., M... will send a bottle of medicine he ...

Bumstead's Worm Syrup

The safe and sure ... for 60 years. ... It never fails. ... Est. C. A. Voorhees, M. D., Phila.

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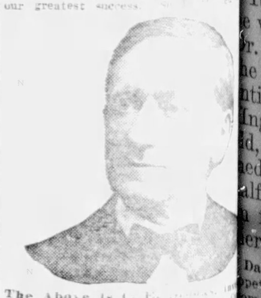

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250 Pimples, 736 Blackheads and 3 Boils!

No reward is offered, because they are lost forever! No question will be asked, except one question, "How did you lose them?" There is but one answer,—"I cut out new fad treatments and guesswork; I used one of the most powerful blood-cleansers, blood-purifiers and flesh-builders known, and that is S. S. S.! Now my face is pinkish, my skin clear as a rose, my cheeks are filled out and my rheumatism, too, is gone!" This will be your experience, too, if you try S. S. S. It is guaranteed to be purely vegetable in all its remarkably effective medicinal ingredients. S. S. S. means a new history for you from now on! S. S. S. is sold at all drug stores in two sizes. The larger size is the more economical.

Found.—that glorious feeling that comes with a clear, pure, ruddy complexion.

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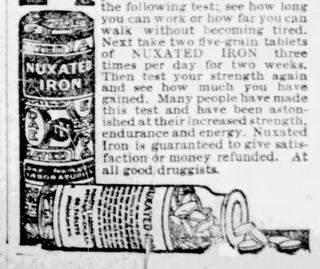
If you are not strong or well you owe it to yourself to make the following test; see how long you can work or how far you can walk without becoming tired. Next take two five-grain tablets of NUXATED IRON three times per day for two weeks. Then test your strength again and see how much you have gained. Many people have made this test and have been astonished at their increased strength, endurance and energy. Nuxated Iron is guaranteed to give satisfaction or money refunded. At all good druggists.



EM. LEADERS NOW GLOATING

ing of "Incapables" Is ampaign Fodder for Po= ical Minority.

emocratic campaign managers loating gleefully ... President Harding's housecleaning of the United States bureau of ... and engraving, they see ... paved-for campaign capital ... into their laps "like manna ... got something on ... cheerfully. ... Democratic ... is quoted as saying ... the President's order removing ... heads of the bureau ... executive ... votes to the ... the 1922 con= ... all the despondent, down-and-out Democrats suddenly throw up ... hats and jump for joy and shout ... glad tidings that the ... administration is on the ... to political perdition ... November there will be ... glorious Democratic ... oust the Republican majority ... congress and ... Democratic cleaning ... White House in 1924. ... the midst of ... unperturbed. He ... at the bureau of ... after a thorough investigation of conditions ... is calm in the conviction that the evidence in his ... justifies his drastic action ... when it comes to the showdown, Republican officials are ... certain facts ... should help to ... somewhat soggy atmosphere ... situation ... is absolutely no question ... civil service involved. ... dismissed bureau ... under civil service and ... no formal charges or ... were necessary to remove ... not only false but silly to ... patronage and "spoils" in ... with these removals. ... head of the bureau ... regardless of his party ... Republicans and Demo= ... Those appointed to succeed ... were not brought in from ... but were promoted from the ... loyal and efficient men ... bureau—also without re= ... party.

James L. Wilmeth, the retiring director, was taken from a ... in the treasury department ... years ago by Secretary William ... and made head of a ... bureau concerning ... knew nothing. Ralph J. ... succeeds him, has served ... in the bureau and knows ... branch and corner of it.

Comptroller of the Treasury D. ... himself a Democrat, ... a thorough investigation ... convinced him that the bureau ... honeycombed with inefficiency, ... insubordination and disloyalty ... only a clean sweep could ... It was on his report and ... recommendations, supplemented by ... information from other sources, that ... President acted.

Among other things, Crissinger ... the bureau dominated by an ... clique which caused such ... jealousy and bitterness ... employes that conditions ... become practically intolerable ... independent, self-respecting ... Republicans are smiling silently ... hiding their time. Give the noisy ... a chance, they say, and ... will get bumped by their own ...

Dog Tells of Death

Mournful howling of his dog ... an investigation which re= ... the death of Edward Pitten, ... Eng., auctioneer.

Marshal Joffre Again Visits U. S.

Marshal Joffre, hero of the Marne, is again in America. Here he is shown with Captain Bartlett of the steamer Silver State, just after his arrival at Seattle from Japan. With his wife and daughter, he is touring the world.

RUSSIANS EAT FLOWER SEEDS

Muddy Slime Is Also Sold as Food, Investigator Declares.

The sunflower seed is the chewing gum and the peanut of Russia.

Wherever you go you will see some one with a pocketful of these black seeds. People are always munching them. They are as quick as parrots in splitting the seeds with their teeth and swallowing the soft interior and spitting out the hulls.

The sunflower seed has always been a national habit in Russia, just as chewing gum and peanuts have been in America and in these days of food scarcity and enormous prices it has become a staple diet. There is only a very small amount of nourishment in these little black seeds, but they provide some bulk and help to deceive the stomach into thinking it has had some real food.

Walking along one of the principal streets of Moscow, where everyone is trying to sell something, from wood and furs and cigarets to samovars and embroidery and black bread and ragged boots, one will see many old women with baskets of sunflower seeds and small tumblers to measure them out for the purchasers. The customary price observed in Moscow is 50,000 rubles a tumblerful, in the old days this would have been $25,000, but now it is worth approximately five cents.

In the vast famine area of the Volga there is not a sunflower seed left. Everything that a human being can possibly put in his mouth and chew has been used for food. Elm bark has been found one of the most satisfactory food substitutes, for it does not make one sick to eat it.

In one town on the Asiatic border of Russia where the American Relief administration men were working they saw muddy slime being sold on the street for food.

Sandals Are in Vogue

Fashion has ordered black strap sandals for use day in and day out. They are the order of the day in Paris. French or Spanish heels add to their beauty. The chic foot now wears the sandal. It is made of velvet, patent leather, satin or suede. All of them have straps.

The invention of billiards has been attributed to a Frenchman named Devigne, who lived in the reign of King Charles IX. Other authorities say that it is simply the old game of croquet transferred from the ground to a table.

RUSSIAN TRADE IS IMPROVING

Discouragement Gives Way to Optimism Among Alien Residents.

Business conditions throughout Russia are improving from month to month, in the opinion of Americans who are drifting to Odessa from many places hoping to be on the ground floor when the revival of Russian trade begins, as they believe it will, in view of certain revisals made by the Soviet government in its internal trade regulations.

Considered the foreigners' paradise in pre-war days, Russia has offered nothing but bitter disappointments to her American and British residents since 1917, but discouragement is giving place to optimism now that it seems certain the Communists, realizing the failure of many Bolshevist principles, will endeavor to offer some of the opportunities formerly enjoyed under the imperial government.

Business, at least for the present year, will continue to be of the carpetbag kind, the Americans believe. There is a vast amount of internal trading in foods, shoes, tools, cloth and other manufactured articles, and the traders are getting rich in rubles, which they hasten to convert into foreign money, diamonds or other objects of value.

The real estate field is enjoying a boom, largely through a regulation which permits individuals or groups to take up large tracts of land and even factories to be operated or leased for profit without interference from the Communists.

One American, Oscar Kuelman, a native of Fennimore, Wis., said he has glimpsed prosperity for the first time since 1917. Educated in Akron, Ohio, he went to Russia at the age of 18, entered the wholesale jewelry business, and finally branched out in the business of selling agricultural machinery.

When the revolution swept Russia he lost everything and has been living from hand to mouth for nearly five years. He is now 62.

"But I will die rich," he said, adding that he could now resume his business of selling machinery, for which there is an ever-increasing demand.

Notes for the Laundress

When blankets are being washed remember that the rinsing water must be soapy in order to make the blankets light and fluffy. Another point to be remembered is that all the waters in which the blankets are washed should be of the same temperature.

Here Comes the Bride

Everybody wishes her well! Happy and gay she starts out on life's adventure. She should have health to begin with. Good health in woman do not depend upon age, but upon health. You never see a good-looking woman who is weak, rundown, irritable, out of sorts, fidgety and nervous. Headaches, backaches, dragging-down pains, irregularities and troubles of that sort are all destroyers of beauty. Men do not admire sickliness.

It is within the reach of every woman to be well, healthy and strong if she will take Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It is the safest woman's tonic because it is made entirely of roots and herbs, without alcohol. (See ingredients on label.) It is over 50 years old and its age testifies to its goodness. A medicine that has made sick women well for over a century is surely good to take. Women from every part of Ohio testify to its merits.

Springfield, Ohio—"I became all rundown, was so extremely nervous that night after night I could not sleep. I became very weak, could not eat, but, after taking one bottle of the 'Favorite Prescription' I felt fine. I did not suffer with nervousness, could sleep well and my strength returned so that I could do my work."—Mrs. C. A. Smith, 505 W. High St.

Youngstown, Ohio—"Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription has given me wonderful relief. It is the best woman's tonic I have ever taken. I suffered a nervous breakdown, my back ached and I had severe pains down thru my limbs—I was in a generally rundown condition. My mother advised me to take the 'Favorite Prescription' and it did me a world of good. It completely restored me to health and strength."—Mrs. Frank Stephenson, 219 Kirtland St.

...ton, Ohio—"I was all run-down in health. My ... was very poor. I could not sleep, suffered ... headaches, pain in lower part of my back and ... dragging sensations. I was low-spirited and ... fatigued. The local doctors failed to do me ... good so I started taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite ... Prescription and was soon in good health."—Mrs. ... Kenney, 428 Brown Ave.

...do, Ohio—"Up to the age of sixteen I was ... retarded in womanly development. My mother was ... afraid I would suffer seriously later on if I did not ... get some help. She then gave me Dr. Pierce's ... Favorite Prescription, and I have every reason to be ... glad that my health in later years was due to this ... medicine which was taken at the most critical ... period of a girl's life."—Mrs. Walter Fletcher, ... Norwood Ave.

Dr. Pierce invites you to write confidentially and medical advice will be sent without charge. Start today to take this "Favorite Prescription" of Dr. Pierce's and you'll soon know of its vitalizing influence. Send 10c to Dr. Pierce's Invalids' Hotel in Buffalo, N. Y., for trial package of the tablets.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription

SAYS EVOLUTION THEORIES WRONG

Preacher Claims Belief in Darwin Principle Destroys Faith

Asserting that "nature cannot lift itself by its own bootstraps," the Rev. W. N. Briney, pastor of Broadway Christian church, Louisville, Ky., told the congress of Disciples of Christ (Christian church) in Columbus, Ohio, that "any theory of evolution that derives man from the lower orders of creation is unscientific and tends to destroy faith in the Christian religion.

"The president of one of the oldest and best known colleges of Virginia," said the Rev. Mr. Briney, "wrote me this word recently: 'I know of many tragic instances of the utter loss of faith by young men and women who have come under the teaching of evolution.' Prof. James Lueba of Bryn Mawr college, in 'The Belief in God and Immortality,' gives this conclusion: 'My data would indicate that from 40 to 50 per cent of the young men leaving college entertain an idea of God incompatible with the acceptance of the Christian religion, even as interpreted by the liberal clergy.'

"The writer of this paper makes no claim to be a scientist. All he claims for himself in this proposition is the ability to make use of common sense, to employ accredited processes of reasoning, and to consider and weigh such evidence as is at hand.

"Does evolution meet the demands of the word 'science' which is defined as 'ascertained truth or facts?' In a questionnaire sent by the late Prof. Alfred Fairhurst, presidents of a number of universities were asked, 'Is evolution to be regarded as a science or only a theory?' John J. Coss of Columbia answers: 'As a theory covering in a most acceptable fashion natural phenomena which are subject to observation.' Arthur T. Hadley answers for Yale: 'Evolution means orderly growth. It is a process, not a science.' Prof. D. B. Casteel of the University of Texas says: 'The doctrine of evolution is a theory in the sense that it presents the most reasonable explanation of the data of science.'

"These answers fairly represent a great majority of the answers. Evolution is only a theory, and a mere theory is not a science."

FESS ENTERS SENATE RACE

Ohio Solon Announces His Candidacy in Formal Statement.

Congressman S. D. Fess, now serving his fifth term in the lower house of congress as a representative from the seventh Ohio district and chairman of the National Republican Congressional committee, has announced his candidacy for the United States senate in the following statement:

TO THE REPUBLICANS OF OHIO:

"After a general survey, including every section of the state, both rural and urban, and a wide range of interests comprehending all elements of the electorate, I have decided to respond to the general desire of many friends to enter the contest for the senate this year. I will ask the people of Ohio for their support of my candidacy as a Republican, committed to the principles of the Republican party as the best guarantee of the general welfare.

"No time in our country's history presents such complicated questions as today. No president since Lincoln had greater responsibility than has President Harding. A nation heavily burdened with war debt, a dislocated industrial situation, a deranged foreign exchange, an unpaid foreign debt, a heritage from an incompetent and wasteful administration which involves the very fundamentals of our system of government, together demand a loyalty to the head of the nation that cannot come from one not in sympathy with Republican policy. The people of Ohio who by an overwhelming vote two years ago repudiated the Democratic party will, I am convinced, demand this year united support of President Harding in his work of reconstruction, not only in his foreign policies but in his domestic policies, including the rehabilitation of the nation's interests so seriously demoralized by the unfortunate season of eight years' mismanagement.

"For my policy in legislation in the future I invite the closest scrutiny of my record in congress since 1913. The people of the seventh Ohio district have signally honored me, and express their confidence and willingness to continue me in the lower house. To them I express my appreciation. To the people of Ohio I pledge the same character of service to the limit of my ability in case they commission me to render the larger service for the state and nation which the senate affords."

Marshal's Old Horse Loses Job in Capital

Old Dobbin received another blow in the losing fight against transportation by motor when the senate ordered the 18-year-old horse used by the marshal of the District of Columbia, to be supplanted by an automobile.

"The horse is 18 years old and costs the government $652 a year," Senator Curtis of Kansas, assistant Republican leader, explained.

"Why not wait until the horse becomes of age," Senator King, Democrat, Utah, asked.

For Japanned Ware

Stains on japanned ware can often be successfully removed by means of a little salad oil rubbed over the surface with a piece of flannel. Trays of this description should never be washed with hot water, as the heat tends in time to cause the japanning to crack. They should, however, always be washed, when necessary, in lukewarm soapsuds, and dried carefully with a soft cloth and polished with a leather.

A VISION AND A MESSAGE

The International Sunday School Lesson for April 30 Is, "Isaiah's Summons and Response"—Isa. 6:1-13.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS

TORONTO'S peerless Mendelssohn choir was recently singing to a Philadelphia audience of 3,500 persons, as only it can sing. While the 230 voices, trained, attuned, unified, swept through the auditorium in what seemed a transport of ecstasy, to the strain of Bach's

"Sing ye to the Lord!"

this lesson, which I have been mulling over for days, took on a new meaning, and my enthusiasm cried inwardly, "These are touched lips!" What it would mean to the world were Isaiah's coal of fire from the altar of God to anoint to harmony and ministry and purity all Christian lips! Why construe the meaning of Isaiah's vision as applying only to stern prophets and pleading preachers? Suppose all the harshness and bitterness and evil-speaking were burned off the speech of us common folk; so that our voices should be

"Ever, only, for the King?"

Throughout the wonderful evening of music that thought was weaving to and fro amid ideas of this majestic Old Testament fragment; and then, at the close of the concert, the visiting singers gave a still further illustration of the theme. Their voices were drilled not only to harmony, but also to tact. The last number of the program was the National anthem. While the great audience stood, the women of the choir sang, "God Save the King!" many of their hearers joining softly in the words. Then the whole body of singers swept into "My Country, 'Tis of Thee!" the added volume of men's voices giving, by design, increased stress to the anthem of the nation whose guests the singers were.

It was a fine exhibition of graciousness and consideration that still further warmed Philadelphia hearts toward the visiting Canadians and their country. And it was all after the Isaiah pattern; how quickly international misunderstandings would disappear if all voices were thus touched with the purifying altar-gift of tact and good will.

What Makes the Prophet?

Isaiah, greatest of Judah's prophets, and the author of the loftiest utterances in the Old Testament, was made a prophet by opened eyes and anointed lips. Vision and voice are forever the two qualifications of a real prophet. Nobody ever gets a message until his eyes are opened to the great things; and until his voice has been purified from selfishness and fear.

These two laws may be laid down as the first essentials of any forthteller of the truth for the times. Recently I had a long, rambling letter from a man who declared that he is the long-awaited prophet of God to this generation; frequently such missives come from persons who, for one reason or another, simply are abnormal and do not see straight. The twin requirements of the real prophet (and to be a real prophet one need not attain to Isaiah proportions) are to have seen and to be able to say. To know God in His greatness; and to declare His will in its glorious majesty and burning might, are the credentials of every man sent forth by Jehovah.

No theological seminary can offer a substitute for these. The test of a true preacher is not the number of degrees he can string after his name; nor the prizes he has won for oratory; but simply whether God is real to him, with a reality that eclipses all other considerations; and whether he is able to say what he has seen and heard. God-fire men alone can set the world on fire. The eternal realities can be brought home to our time only by Christians to whom the Eternal is real.

How Big Is Your God?

Between the dramatic end of King Uzziah, smitten with leprosy in the temple for his impious usurpation and sacrilege, and the call of the Prophet Isaiah, there may have been more of a connection than is generally assumed. The record reads almost like cause and effect: "In the year that King Uzziah died I saw the Lord." Many a soul's biography is similar: "On the day that father died I saw the Lord;" "On the day that baby died I saw the Lord;" "On the day my earthly hopes perished I saw the Lord."

A calamity had befallen Judah in the deterioration and death of the great king; simultaneously, a great blessing came to the nation in the call of Isaiah. No price is too heavy to pay that makes a soul or a people aware of the nearness and reality of God. Some persons never look up until thrown flat on their backs, as thousands of unemployed workers and bankrupt business men can testify in these days. All of life's experiences are merely a school in which we learn to know God.

This patriot Isaiah who became a prophet—and patriot-prophets have been the rule, rather than the exception, in history—caught an effulgent vision of the greatness and majesty of Jehovah. The almightiness of God shriveled him up into a cowering sense of his own unworthiness. Herein we have the most practical message of our lesson for the world today.

With crime so rampant that society is scared; with self-indulgence holding carnival amid all ages and classes; with widespread disdain for law flouting all the teachings of civilization, we wonder whence the remedy is to come. Lo, it is right here in this lesson. Give the world a new sense of the greatness and holiness of God, and its own overtowering feeling of self-importance will collapse. A people's behavior is in direct proportion to the size of its God. We have for a generation been cursed with a mood of thought which makes man big and God little; and the direct result has been this blight of lawlessness and moral anarchy and Sodom and Gomorrah sinfulness.

Things will get right only when the living God is seen in the awfulness and exaltation of His character, as well as in His tender Father-care. A vision of God is more important than a knowledge of present-day conditions; which is a hint for "up-to-date" preachers.

If God Is God, What Then?

Great results must have greater causes. Beautiful lives spring from still more beautiful aspirations and purposes. Real goodness takes its rise from—God. New laws worldly wisdom, prudence, fear—these causes are not sufficient to make holy characters. Nothing less than the nature and will of God are adequate for the creation of great lives lived in righteousness. A sense of God is followed by a sense of duty. This mightiest of incentives and impulsions is required to enable mortal to live as an immortal. Because God is what He is, we strive to be what we should be.

Every vision constitutes a call. When Isaiah saw the Holy One he heard a voice crying, "Whom shall I send, and who will go?"

Instant was his answer: "Here am I, send me." That is the only right reply to the call that is wrapped up in the vision. Truth is peremptory: it challenges and summons every one to whom it shows its face. We wonder how God can have any patience with persons who are forever saying what ought to be done, and never doing it themselves. Whatever we discern, we are bound to do. Duty, seen and ignored, imperils the soul.

Only when God is answered with a "Here am I, send me," does he get effective servants. And the Christian who counts for the kingdom of heaven is the one who never says "No" to God. By assent and acceptance we go on to larger and ever larger work for Him whom we have seen and therefore serve.

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DENIES BONUS CHECK DELAY

Ohio Director Says Force Is Paying Veterans Rapidly as Possible.

Charges that the issuances of state soldier bonus checks is slowing down have been vigorously denied by Robert R. Roberts, Youngstown, state director of adjusted compensation, and A. G. Brown, his assistant.

Investigating the matter on complaint of members of the American Legion, the writer was told that there now are 210,000 applications for the bonus on hand, and that they are coming in at the rate of 100 a day; that the 100,000 mark has been passed in the issuance of warrants, and that claims numbered up into 130,000 are being examined.

On March 15, one month after the money had become available, 52,000 veterans had been paid; during the month ending April 15, 46,000 more warrants were issued, Assistant Director Brown said today.

"This doesn't mean that the issuance has slowed down," said Lieutenant Brown. "We are examining 2,500 application blanks a day, and 2,000 warrants a day are going out. About every tenth record card has to be requisitioned from the Federal adjutant general's office, and this means 250 cards must be requisitioned from Washington each day.

"General George Florence, adjutant general of Ohio, has a force of 14 men at work Our requisitions for the soldier's record go direct to General Florence. He has between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000 cards on file in his office. They go through these cards, and if the record isn't here, they have to send to Washington for it. The best this force of General Florence's can do is to look up 15 to 20 men apiece a day; that means a total of 250 to 300 cards a day."

Titled Whist Experts

The Duchess of Roxburghe and Lady Granard are ranked as the two best women bridge whist players in England.

EXPECTANT MOTHERS
For Three Generations Have Made Child-Birth Easier By Using —
MOTHER'S FRIEND
SOLD BY ALL DRUG STORES
WRITE FOR BOOKLET ON MOTHERHOOD AND THE BABY, FREE
BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., DEPT. 9-D, ATLANTA, GA.

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FOR READERS OF THE TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

Go over them each week and write to advertisers whose proposition interest you. Say you saw the ad in THE TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE.

Over One Million Persons See These Little Ads Every Week

CHARGE FOR SPACE—75c cents per line (count six words to a line). Send cash with order. No advertisement accepted for less than two lines nor more than forty-two lines. Advertisements that reach us Tuesday morning will appear in issue of that week.

Only Reliable Advertisements Printed

MALE HELP WANTED

Be a detective. Excellent opportunity; good pay; travel. Write C. T. Ludwig, 206 Westover Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

Big returns painting pillow-tops for us at home. Experience unnecessary. Stamp for particulars. Nileart Co., Dept. 1, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

SPARE TIME WORK—Lady in each town. $10 to $25 extra money weekly. Pleasant work. W. J. Lynch, Springfield, Ill.

HELP WANTED.

Railway Mail Clerks wanted. $133 mo.; men over 17; list positions free. Write Franklin Int., Dept. D-47, Rochester, N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED

DO YOU WANT TO SELL

Nomis Knit Guaranteed Hosiery from Mill to consumer on your own time. Write for our attractive proposition. Dept. Z,

NOMIS KNITTING MILLS

34 So. 17th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Sales agents wanted in every county to give all or spare time. Positions worth $750 and $1,500 yearly. We train the inexperienced. Novelty Cutlery Company, 138 Bar st., Canton, Ohio.

AGENTS.

AGENTS—Make a dollar an hour, Sell Mendets, a patent patch for instantly mending leaks in all utensils. Sample package free. Collette Mfg. Co., Dept. 710-C, Amsterdam, N. Y.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY.

Something New—If you live in a town of 5,000 or over you can start with little money and without much loss of time a most profitable business for yourself, netting at least $1,300 yearly. Write for particulars, A. E. L. Co., 80 Pine st., Suite 405, New York.

SALESMEN

Sell Holmes Tires and Tubes. No capital required. $100 weekly income. Price sells them, quality gets reorders. Holmes Rubber Co., 1600 W. 15th, Dept. B, Chicago.

PATENTS

Patents—Booklet free, Highest references; best results; promptness assured. Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, 624 F st., Washington, D. C.

CLAIRVOYANT.

Your Future in Your Stars—Five questions answered for quarter coin, birthdate and stamped addressed envelope. Marion Creil, Box 434, South Bend, Ind.

TOBACCO HABIT.

Tobacco or snuff habit cured or no pay. $1.00 if cured. Remedy sent on trial, Superba Co., TH, Baltimore, Md.

UNDERGROUND TREASURES.

Underground Treasures—How and where to find them; particulars 2c. Dept. T, Model Co., Como Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

FARMS WANTED.

FARM WANTED—If you have a good low-priced farm for sale, suitable for general farming, write me at once with full description and lowest cash price. John D. Baker, DeQueen, Arkansas.

MISCELLANEOUS FARMS FOR SALE

$800 Gets 51-Acre Farm
Horses, Poultry, 9 Cows and

Calves, hogs, tools, etc., included; good income now awaiting you; prosperous district, handy advantages; productive tillage, 15-cow pasture; 700-bu. apple orchard, 1000 sugar maples; good 2-story 6-room house, 10-cow basement barn, poultry house, garage. Owner called away, $5500 gets all, only $800 cash; easy terms. Details page 34 Illus. Catalog 1200 Bargains. FREE. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 150-S Nassau St., New York City.

TO AVOID RHEUMATISM CULTIVATE YOUR CORNS!

If you want to avoid rheumatism or gout, cultivate your corns.

This solace to foot sufferers emanates from T. Gillings, veteran chiropodist, of Fleet street, who has tended the feet of almost every judge, sheriff and Lord Mayor of London within the last 50 years.

"Corns, bunions and almost all other callosities of the feet are simply Nature's wonderful provision for extracting from the human body the chalk that sets up rheumatism and gout," he says.

"The corn," explains Mr. Gillings, "draws the chalk from the body like a magnet. Invariably when the corn or other callosity ceases to grow the twinges of gout or rheumatism set in."

RUSSIAN WOMEN SMOKE TO WARD OFF HUNGER

Russian women have found that tobacco staves off hunger, hence the number of women who smoke sigarets has increased materially since the Soviets came into power. Women of all ages and classes smoke in their rooms, in the trains, in the restaurants and shops, and it is not uncommon to see them smoking on the street.

All through the dark days of the revolution, often when food was not to be had at any price, there was plenty of cigaret tobacco offered at reasonable prices. With the equality of the sexes established under Communism and a breakdown of conventionalities, the women promptly adopted smoking as the first of their newly acquired privileges.

Indian Computation of Time

Certain of the reservation Indians still cling to the calendar of their ancestors. The Indian method was to compute time by sleeps and moons. A sleep is 24 hours, and a moon is a month. There is also a midmoon, where the sun is at 12 o'clock, meridian. This hour in indicated by pointing overhead.

When an Indian pointed quarter way up the sky he meant 9 o'clock; when he pointed quarter way down he meant 3 o'clock. Sunrise was the eastern horizon and sunset the western. Night was indicated by holding the hands together, palms downward, stretching out the arms and holding the body and head bent forward.

When there was a moon the time was indicated in the same way as was the sun. Were an Indian asked the distance to a certain place, or how far he had come, he would say so many sleeps, or days' travel. A sleep, as describing distances, was about 35 miles when walking deliberately, or from 50 to 75 miles if going in haste with a message.

Have You Spring Fever?

"Work should be regarded as a privilege and not as an affliction," is the assertion of a famous English psychologist.

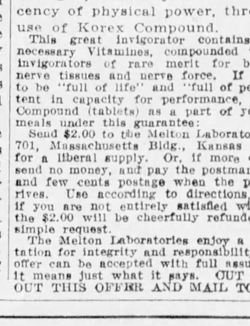
Student Is Fined

"This arrest is the only blemish on my otherwise blameless life," pleaded Francis Hunt, an Eton, Eng., student, when arraigned for riding an unlighted bicycle at night. He was fined.

Convicts Bar Jazz

Convicts at Pentonville prison in England, given their choice of classical or jazz music at their weekly concert, decided for the classical.

YOU



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Stop Nervousness Regain Vigor

A Simple Home Remedy, More Praised for Results Than Gland Treatments.

Are you nervous, thin and haggard; lacking in energy and power of endurance; are you distressed and miserable from physical weakness that unfits you for the labors and pleasures of life. Try Korex Compound. Thousands of men and women now rejoice in new vigor and strength; in steady nerves and sufficiency of physical power, through the use of Korex Compound.

This great invigorator contains the all-necessary Vitamines, compounded with other invigorators of rare merit for building up nerve tissues and nerve force. If you aspire to be "full of life" and "full of pep" competent in capacity for performance, use Korex Compound (tablets) as a part of your regular meals under this guarantee:

Send $2.00 to the Melton Laboratories, Dept. 701, Massachusetts Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., for a liberal supply. Or, if more convenient, send no money, and pay the postman the $2.00 and few cents postage when the package arrives. Use according to directions, and then if you are not entirely satisfied with results, the $2.00 will be cheerfully refunded on your simple request.

The Melton Laboratories enjoy a high reputation for integrity and responsibility. So this offer can be accepted with full assurance that it means just what it says. CUT OR TEAR OUT THIS OFFER AND MAIL TODAY.

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Just "The Bag" You've Been Looking for

The "IDEAL" Shopping and GENERAL UTILITY BAG as shown in the illustration is one of those very classy and finely made Bags just now so very popular and in such great demand throughout the entire country. Our "IDEAL" BAG is all that its name implies, it is symmetrical in design, made from handsome long grained BLACK WATER-PROOF LEATHERETTE MATERIAL and full and neatly lined with FANCY CRETONNE. Has 2½-inch extension gusset which makes it very roomy.

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We will send every woman reader one of our "Ideal Shopping Bags" FREE and postpaid for 3 yearly subscriptions to The Toledo Weekly Blade at 60c each, a total of $1.80.

TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE, Toledo, Ohio

I. C. C. PROBE ON HUGE RAILROAD MERGER OPENS

Interstate Commerce Commission to Hold Long Hearing on Proposal to Consolidate System.

The first step in carrying out the plan for consolidating the railroads of the United States into a limited number of systems, as provided for by the Transportation act, has been taken by the interstate commerce commission.

The commission began a series of hearings that are expected to have a far-reaching effect upon the railroad properties of the country. A vast amount of data bearing on railroad ownership, operation, etc., will be presented during these hearings, which are expected to extend over a period of several months, and it may be a year before the commission makes its report to congress on the subject.

The hearings will be confined to the railway properties in what is known as the southeastern region of the United States. The roads in various other regions will be considered later, the commission announced at the opening session.

Tentative Plan Ready.

Under the authority of the Transportation act the commission prepared a tentative plan for the proposed consolidation and commissioned Professor William Z. Ripley, of Harvard university, to prepare a report on the subject. In some respects the commission's tentative plan does not follow Ripley's recommendations, but presents alternative suggestions.

The roads included in the commission's tentative plan of consolidation comprise most of the class one steam railroads, but few of those in classes two and three. Those not so included, whether industrial common carriers, terminal carriers, interurban electric railways operated as a part of the general steam railroad system, "short lines," or others will be considered at the hearings, so that in the plan ultimately to be adopted provision can be made for their inclusion in the various systems.

Carriers by water were not specifically mentioned in the commission's tentative plan, but it was announced that where these carriers are now controlled by rail carriers they will be considered as being included tentatively in the systems in which the controlling rail carrier has been included.

Requirement Summarized.

Summarized, the requirements with which the commission must comply in preparing the consolidation plan are:

1. Competition must be preserved as fully as possible.

2. Existing routes and channels of trade and commerce must be maintained.

3. Subject to one and two the several systems must be so arranged that the cost of transportation as between competitive systems and as related to the values of the properties through which the service is rendered shall be the same, so far as practicable, so that these systems can employ uniform rates in the movement of competitive traffic and under efficient management earn substantially the same rate of return upon the value of their respective railway properties.

YANKEES CLIMB PERILOUS PEAK

Reach Top of Mount Alaghuez, for Years the Goal of Experts.

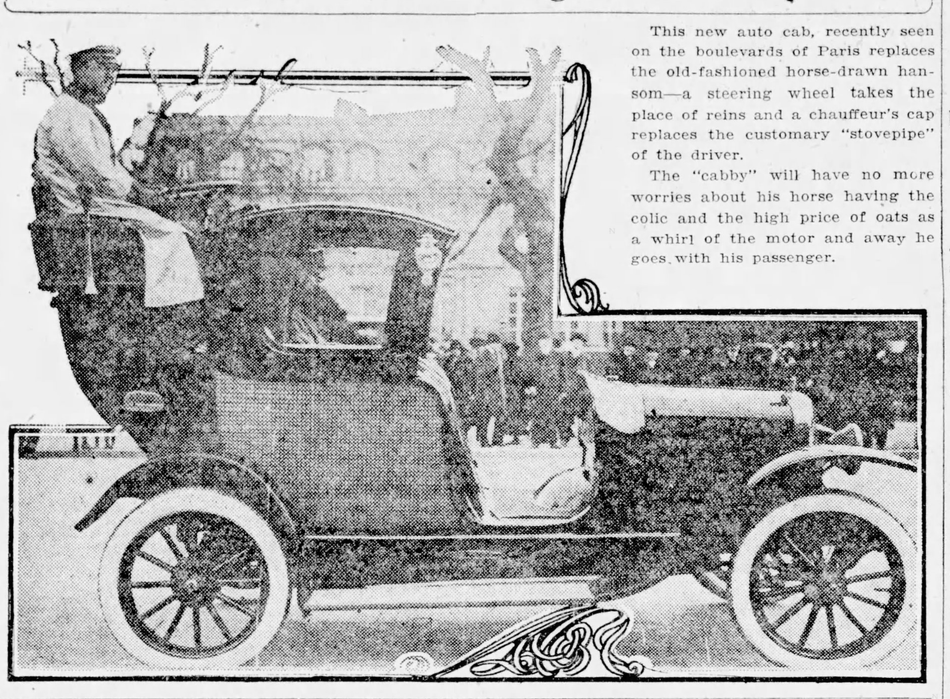
After baffling expert mountain climbers for years, the great Mount Alagheuz, one of the highest peaks in the Caucasus, has been ascended by two American college athletes, Roy Davis, Monticello, Ark., and R. H. Anderson of Connecticut.

Davis was an all round athlete at Erskine and later baseball coach for the American College in Egypt. Anderson was Captain of Wesleyan's 1918 football team.

Mount Alagheuz rises 13,500 feet from a broad plateau about 30 miles east of Alexandropol. The Americans had made two previous attempts to reach the summit, which is regarded as even more difficult than the ascent of Mount Blanc. On their third and successful attempt, they mounted nearly to the snow line on American army mules, which left 5,000 feet of the most difficult and perilous climbing before them.

Passing the night in a little Kurdish village below the snow line, they started at eight o'clock in the morning and by rapid climbing reached the summit before dark. After carving their names and addresses in a large rock they returned to the 8,000 foot level by midnight.

Look What Paris Is Doing to Our Henry



This new auto cab, recently seen on the boulevards of Paris replaces the old-fashioned horse-drawn hansom—a steering wheel takes the place of reins and a chauffeur's cap replaces the customary "stovepipe" of the driver.

The "cabby" will have no more worries about his horse having the colic and the high price of oats as a whirl of the motor and away he goes with his passenger.

BRITISH VESSEL TO TOUR WORLD

Trade Trip of Nine Months Will Exhibit Commercial Wares of England.

On May 1 a British trade expedition, consisting of 300 representatives of British commercial firms, with their samples, and organized by the British World Travel, Trade and Kinematagraph expedition, leaves London on a world tour lasting nine months.

They will be carried on the liner British Trader, a 10,000-ton boat, which will be, to all intents and purposes, a floating British fair.

"The steamship British Trader is acting as a commercial traveler for British trade," said Major Joyce, managing director of the company, giving details of the project.

"The exhibition deck is fitted with stands of varying size at a rental of from $500 to $2,500 for the whole trip, which includes power for the lighting of the stands and to work any possible models that may be carried."

The travelers' fare will be $3,000 and will include everything in the way of first-class accommodation, the use of a publicity department, and offices which will be available below for the discussion of business, as well as the use of stenographers.

"On most days the general public will be invited on board to view the exhibition free. An advance agent will arrange for the use of public halls, where movie lectures will be given while the ship is lying in port."

The crew of 175 is to be especially selected from the ranks of ex-service men with merchant service experience, and the route followed will embrace the principal ports of South America, South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, Japan, India and Egypt, while the duration of the stays to be made at each port of call will be from one to seven days. Prospective customers will be entertained aboard.

Says Lowly Cockroach Expert With Radio

The lowly cockroach is a radio expert and uses ether waves to communicate with his insect friends, declares Sergeant Howard Zimmerman of Harrisburg, Pa. He has made experiments to prove his contention.

Zimmerman said he first made the discovery while seeking the shortest possible wave length in a bug-infested barracks in France during the war. A cockroach wandered between two radio sets and put them out of gear, he said. Further experiments showed the cockroach has a wave length of between one-half and one inch, the sergeant says. He contends also that the tumble-bug and moth have radio powers.

SUGAR IMPORTERS WANT 1920 LOSSES ADJUSTED

Sugar importers, who acted as government agents for importation of sugar from the Argentine to relieve the 1920 shortage in the United States, asked the house agriculture committee to sanction a resolution authorizing the President to direct the sugar equalization board to adjust their losses.

The committee voted seven to four to compel the board to present its records of dealings with importers for committee investigation.

Mellon Estimates Show 1922 Surplus

An excess of receipts over government expenditures of about $47,000,000 as compared with a deficit of about $4,000,000, indicated in the budget submitted in December, is apparent from the latest revised estimates for the fiscal year 1922, Secretary Mellon has informed Senator McCumber, Republican, North Dakota, in a letter made public.

For the fiscal year 1923, however, Mr. Mellon submitted a statement showing an estimated deficit of about $359,000,000, compared with a deficit of $167,571,000 indicated by the December budget. The budget did not take into account $125,000,000 of accumulated interest on war savings certificates of the series of 1918, properly charged as an ordinary expenditure representing interest on the public debt, which would make the deficit for 1923, as estimated by the treasury, $484,000,000, and would have been a deficit of $292,000,000 in the budget.

DAVY JONES AWAITS IOWA

Naval Men Are Busy Preparing Old Sea Warrior for Final Cruise.

Preparations are going forward in the Philadelphia navy yard toward placing the old battleship Iowa in condition for the day shortly when she will be sent to Davy Jones' locker some place off Cape Henry.

Besides having the reputation of an old fighter, the Iowa may be better known as the radio controlled vessel, or the ship without a crew. The radio-controlling apparatus is being removed from the Chio, the Iowa's mother ship, and being placed aboard the destroyer Dickerson.

Escorted by the Dickerson, some time the latter part of this month, the Iowa, under her own steam, will take her place in view of the whole Atlantic fleet, it was stated, and then be sunk. The idea of dismantling a vessel that has held its own at sea is, to navy men, just as gruesome as an execution. Sinking a ship in its own element with big shells is another matter and when the Iowa takes her last long dive into the deep there will be no mourners.

It has not been determined exactly how the old man-of-war is going to be sunk, but it probably will be done with big guns from the dreadnaughts of the fleet.

Tests of the armor-piercing qualities of new projectiles and new guns are to be made in addition to the tests of the radio control. The old vessel is slow and to a certain extent unwieldly.

For two years the Ohio has been the control ship of the Iowa, but with the little Dickerson usurping her place, the Ohio will be stripped of all removable parts and probably placed on sale with others of the fighting ships that were.

SEES DRASTIC SPEED LAWS

Editor Says Cities May Have to Take Cars From Violators.

Predictions that municipal courts in every large city will be driven ultimately to depriving a traffic offender of the right to drive his automobile, and even imprisonment, are made by Professor Robert H. Gault of Northwestern university, editor of the Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology, after an investigation of the administration of criminal justice in the municipal court of Cincinnati.

Covering the time of the investigation in the Cincinnati court, says the report, there were 601 cases of minor violations. Twenty per cent were ordered to pay fines and costs. Nearly eight per cent of fines were suspended. Ninety-six per cent were ordered to pay costs and of these, 44 per cent were suspended. Seventy-five per cent were sentenced to pay costs only, and of these 43 per cent were suspended.

"Here, as in other relations, is a pertinent query why suspension of sentence should follow after so large a proportion of convictions," Professor Gault declares.

"The example of present-day procedure in Detroit is bound to be followed in many jurisdictions. When in that city, the court found that small fines and costs for traffic violations were only occasions for smiling, drastic measures were resorted to—heavy fines, imprisonment and suspension of licenses to drive—with the result that speeding cases, at any rate, have been reduced from upwards of 200 to six or seven a week."

Twelve Sons Killed

Twelve sons of Frederick Newby, an English engineer, have met tragic deaths. Nine were drowned and three perished in the war.

REDS SACRIFICE ART TREASURES

World Market Gets More of Russia's Relics in Food Crisis.

More of old Russia's apparently inexhaustible supply of art treasures are being thrown on the market under the new free trade policy with the increasing need of money to buy food. In Odessa, Moscow and Petrograd, the shops sell for the most part second-hand jewelry, of gold and silver.

The bitter story of the home-wrecking revolution is told in any shop window. The majority of these things are going abroad. Among them are collections of plate, paintings, Swiss watches and Savres vases which were imported from the Western countries in the last 200 or 300 years or taken as loot in old wars.

Hundreds of articles bought in France during its great revolution and brought to Russia are now finding their way back home again.

Loot from Poland has gone back. Part of Soviet Russia's war indemnity to Poland included diamonds requisitioned from the old Russian rich who in their turn may have obtained them from Poland long ago. Second-hand wedding rings are plentiful in the shops, for women are parting with this last tie that binds them to their loved ones.

Dozens of newly opened commission shops here display a wealth of old wedding dresses, richly brocaded in gold and silver thread.

The men, too, have sold their imperial regimental watches and decorations, their gold cigaret cases, their little gold and ivory ikons. Musicians have placed on sale their instruments, masters their black conductors' batons inscribed by admiring friends with silver and gold dates in memory of their triumphs.

OHIOAN WINS BATTLE WITH DEATH MALADY

A severe case of anthrax, one of the rarest diseases known to the medical profession and one that usually results in death, was reported to the state health department recently from Mt. Vernon, Ohio.

The victim, J. C. Gaines, 46, a truckman, who lay at the point of death for many days is reported to be on the road to recovery. Gaines believes he contracted the disease from using a cheap horse hair shaving brush, purchased in a Mt. Vernon drug store, despite the fact that he sterilized the brush.

Wedding Comedy

Medical students in Edinburgh who attended the wedding of Miss Jean Hamilton and Dr. Johnston Brown hoisted over the bridal carriage a huge sign, "Under New Management."

Says Fashions Cause Crime

During one week three London magistrates declared that the present giddy fashions were responsible for the marked increase of crime among women.

MINERS CHANGE STRIKE TACTICS

Union Chiefs Seek Public's Confidence in Present Dispute.

Out of the coal strike has come one outstanding fact—King Coal is sick. There is substantial agreement on that point among the economists and other experts, although there may be bitter differences when it comes to prescribing the remedy that is to put the old King on his feet again.

Hearings before congressional committees and widespread newspaper discussions have been the means of registering in the public mind the idea that there is something radically wrong with the coal industry aside from the controversy between the operators and miners over wage rates and working conditions. It has been apparent, indeed, that the miners, at least, are determined to draw public attention to what they consider fundamental weaknesses in the industry, rather than permit it to be concentrated on the question of wages, and in this they seek to avoid an error of policy which they made two years ago.

This year it has been evident from the outset that the miners were wooing public opinion, and it is to that end that their leaders have gone to such lengths to explain the coal industry. Thus attention is directed to their president, John L. Lewis, when he goes before the house committee on labor and tells the committee that the coal industry is a "diseased" industry.

It is said that the primary trouble is due to extent and method of development. First of all, there are too many mines and too many miners. The coal needs of the country do not exceed 528,000,000 tons a year, experts of the U. S. Geological Survey say while the annual productive capacity of the bituminous mines is in excess of 700,000,000 tons. There are mine workers to man these mines, hence the coal industry may be said to be over-developed to an extent anywhere from 30 to 40 per cent.

This means that all the coal that the country requires can be produced in approximately 215 days' operation of the mines in a year that has 308 working days and 365 days in which the miners and their families must live.

Mr. Lewis computes the labor loss alone at 60,000,000 man-days each year and he told the house committee that the productive value of one man's labor for a day was not less than $10.

Three reasons are given for the present over-developed condition of the bituminous industry—first, the war-time demand for coal led to the opening of many mines; second, the seasonal demand for coal; third, the dependence of the industry upon transportation and the system of allocating coal cars on the basis of the productive capacity of the mines.

Rumania Kiddies Sent $3 to Theater Victims

Children in a village school near Bucharest have contributed $3 in Rumanian lei (francs) to "aid the children of families made destitute by the destruction of the Knickerbocker theater in Washington."

Unable to visualize the vast extent of the United States, the youngsters believed the collapse of the theater was a disaster affecting the entire American people. Rumanian children have received much help from their little American brothers and sisters through the Junior Red Cross, and they chose this method of showing their appreciation.

EX-SENATOR'S DIVORCE HELD TO BE IRREGULAR

The divorce procured in Bulgaria by Henry F. Hollis, ex-United States senator from New Hampshire, was "irregular and illegal," says an official notice received at the Bulgarian legation in Washington from the government in Sofia.

The Bulgarian government, the advices stated, did not sanction the divorce obtained by the former senator. It was obtained from a Unitarian minister, Anton Topliisky, in the town of Dupnitza. Hollis himself is a Unitarian.

Baby Gives Excuse

Isaac Goldstein of England, arrested for using a friend's railway ticket, pleaded that the arrival of a new baby had so excited him that he didn't know what he was doing. He was fined.

Flappers Were Big Worry to Their Elders Even in Prim 80's

Let those who bemoan the bold, bad ways of the modern flapper take heart. In a few more years she will be enduring her share of grief and envy as an even wilder generation flaps daringly before her outraged vision. 'Twas ever thus. History shows that every age has had its recalcitrant young people who have rebelled against the discipline of their elders and caused great anguish to the public-spirited.

Take a few samples of the loud laments on the subject of flapping recently appearing in our daily newspapers and compare them with those written at various periods in the past (plenty are to be found in the archives of our libraries) and you will at once be struck by their similarity.

Even the prim eighties were not sufficiently prim to satisfy many of the good citizens of the period. Mrs. John Sherwood's "Manners and Social Usages" (1884) shows that observers of society in New York and Washington in those days found it to be—"a record of drunkenness, flirtation, bad manners and gossip, backbiting, divorce and slander."

Far back in 1819, apparently, conditions were just as bad. In this year we find Miss Emma Willard making an "Address to the Public, particularly the Members of the Legislature of New York," in which she beseeches that body to contribute some instant means for educating the young females of the state "as a possible panacea for the frivolity of the time."

Miss Janet Richards, lecturer, recently charged that "good breeding" seems to be a thing of the past, and one can only infer that mothers no longer take the trouble to instill into their children's minds the fine, high ideals of womanhood which were once given to them." But as far back in the past as 1884 we find Mrs. Sherwood registering the same complaint. "The American mamma," wrote Mrs. Sherwood, "treats her beautiful daughter as if she were a very common piece of Delft indeed, and as if she could drift down the stream of life, knocking all other vessels to pieces, but escaping injury herself."

Much of the modern flapper's waywardness is attributed to a lack of chaperonage on the part of her mother, but as a matter of fact chaperones in this country seem always to have been largely a myth. Even in pre-Revolutionary days, we are told by Mrs. Alice Morse Earle, in her interesting book, "Colonial Times and Good Wives," "young men escorted young girls to dancing parties and also accompanied them home after the dance was finished."

Indeed, the modern flapper might also herself gasp if suddenly confronted with the bold damsel of the eighteenth century. Miss 1922 may pride herself upon her capacity for cigarets and home brew, but she has not yet adopted the habit prevalent among her prototypes of the year 1731—namely, the delicate inhalation of snuff.

Slayer of Gambler Husband Is Placed on 9-Year Probation

Mrs. Julia Johnstone, tried for the murder of her husband, Thomas P. Johnstone, at their Long Beach, Cal., home last Summer and convicted of manslaughter, has been placed on nine years' probation by Judge Russ Avery of the Los Angeles superior court.

Mrs. Johnstone said her husband was a gambler and bootlegger. She asked him for the sake of their daughter, to work legitimately, she said. He refused.

"This court does not approve of wives shooting their husbands or of husbands shooting their wives, and if anyone in society thinks he or she will be shown leniency if he or she goes out and shoots his or her spouse, he or she is wrong."

"MOONSHINING" THREATENS ERIN

Bishops Deplore Excesses to Which Irish Have Resorted.

The making of moonshine liquor in Ireland has assumed alarming proportions, and threatens to impair Erin's standing in the British Isles as the most temperate of the group.

The traffic in illicit liquor or "potheen" is described by the Catholic Total Abstinence Society as a by-product of the conflict in Ireland, and its rapid growth during the past three years was condemned by many of the bishops in their recent Lenten pastorals. Even the Dail Eireann, in spite of the many weighty political questions confronting it, has taken note of the situation and appointed a commission of inquiry to examine the excesses which one bishop declares "are gravely demoralizing the masses of the people."

Ireland's drink bill for 1921 amounted to 30,200,000 pounds, of which nearly half went to the British exchequer in taxation. Formidable as this figure may appear, however, comparative statistics for the United Kingdom show that the drink record of Ireland was lower by a comfortable margin than that of England, Wales or Scotland. Per capita of the population, Ireland consumed £6 14s. in drink last year as compared with £8 17s. for England and Wales and £7 10s 5d. for Scotland. But these estimates are based solely on the liquor that pays tax, therefore the patient computors of dizzy statistics are endeavoring to ascertain Erin's standing with the addition of her bootleg fraternity.

While there is no move in Ireland for prohibition there is a strong public sentiment in favor of temperance, and it is believed that the Free State government when firmly established will among its earliest legislation pass laws intended to check abuses. In the area of the Northern parliament there is a strong party, mainly composed of members of the Presbyterian church, which favors total prohibition. But the pressure of current politics and the need for keeping a united front against any interference by the South with Northern independence has induced a temporary shelving of the question not only at the elections but in the parliament itself.

GUN PRACTICE CAUSES QUAKES

Experts Say Battle Fleet Vibrations Lead to False Rumors.

Weather conditions are responsible for target practice of the Pacific fleet off the Southern California coast being occasionally mistaken for earthquake shocks, says a report made to the chamber of commerce of Los Angeles by Dr. Fred A. Carpenter, head of the meteorological bureau of the chamber.

Dr. Carpenter cited cases of Jan. 17 and March 23 last when vibrations caused by big gun fire rattled houses many miles inland and resulted in reports of "earthquakes" from widely scattered localities.

"It is a well known fact," the report says, "that sound coming from some point may be heard more distinctly at certain times than at others. The wind direction plays a most important part in this.

"The weather conditions during the evenings of Jan. 17 and March 23 were practically the same. At both times an area of low pressure was central over Nevada and Utah, with an area of high pressure off the California coast. The firing took place near Catalina island, which would give the ships a position practically due south of Los Angeles. The great atmospheric waves traveling with the wind would be carried great distances. Had there been a northerly wind the shock would probably have been unnoticed.

"As the navy seems to have chosen Southern California waters for battle practice and target firing of the ships, we are likely to have recurrences of these shocks from time to time."

Dust, Cobweb and Gold

Miss Amy Howard of England, known as "The Recluse," was found seriously ill in a home filled with dust and cobwebs. In a corner was a chest containing more than $1,000 in gold.

U. S. To Convert War Loans

Allied governments to which the United States extended loans during the World war have been advised by the state department that the American debt refunding commission is prepared to begin negotiations for conversion of the various loans amounting to eleven billion dollars, into long time securities.

Volstead to Run Again

A. J. Volstead, author of the prohibition legislation, has filed as candidate for re-election to congress from the seventh district. Volstead was indorsed by the Republican district convention.

A War on Film

On the film that ruins teeth

Dental science has declared a war on film. Millions of people, half the world over, have joined it. And leading dentists everywhere are securing new recruits.

This ten-day test will show you the results. Make it and note the change that comes in cleaner, prettier teeth.

Makes teeth dingy

Film is that viscous coat you feel. It clings to teeth, gets between the teeth and stays. It makes white teeth look dingy. And most tooth troubles are now traced to that film.

Film is what discolors, not the teeth. Film is the basis of tartar. It holds food substance which ferments and forms acid. It holds the acid in contact with the teeth to cause decay.

Germs breed by millions in it. It, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea. Many serious troubles are now traced to them.

Failed to end it

Old teeth-cleaning methods failed to end film. Much was left night and day threaten serious damage. That's why well-brushed teeth discolored and decayed.

Dental science has for years sought ways to fight that film. Two effective methods have been found. Countless able authorities have proved their efficiency.

Now those methods are combined in a dentifrice called Pepsodent—a tooth paste based on modern scientific knowledge. And to millions of people it has brought a new era in teeth cleaning.

These five effects twice daily

Pepsodent combats the film in two effective ways. It leaves teeth highly polished, so film less easily adheres.

It also multiplies the salivary flow. That is Nature's great tooth-protecting agent. It multiplies the starch digestant in the saliva. That is there to digest starch deposits that cling. It multiplies the alkalinity of the saliva. That is Nature's neutralizer of acids which cause decay.

Every application brings these five desired effects. All of them are deemed essential. But old methods never brought them.

Send the coupon for a 10-day tube. Note how clean the teeth feel after using. Mark the absence of the film. See how teeth whiten as the film-coats disappear.

In a week the results will surprise and delight you. And your friends will believe, will adopt this new method. Don't wait longer. Cut out the coupon now.

Pepsodent REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
The New-Day Dentifrice

A scientific film combatant, whose every application brings five desired effects. Approved by highest authorities, and now advised by leading dentists everywhere. All druggists supply the large tubes.

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PRESIDENTIAL CHARIOT TO BECOME SEATTLE BUS

Commuters between Seattle and North Bend, 50 miles east of Seattle, will soon have the privilege of riding in an automobile which, less than two years ago, was the private car of Woodrow Wilson while he was president of the United States.

The ex-presidential chariot, a 1915 model, was recently purchased by Emil Arneson and William Cochran, operators of a stage line, and is being fitted, up for the North Bend run.

The chassis will be lengthened to 21 feet, the machine fitted with leather-upholstered seats sufficient to carry 22 passengers, a smoking compartment with silver ash trays, and a compartment for women installed.

DYE BLOUSE OR BABY'S COAT IN "DIAMOND DYES"

"Diamond Dyes" add years of wear to worn, faded skirts, waists, coats, stockings, sweaters, coverings, hangings, draperies, everything. Every package contains directions so simple any woman can put new, rich, fadeless colors into her worn garments or draperies even if she has never dyed before. Just buy Diamond Dyes—no other kind—then your material will come out right, because Diamond Dyes are guaranteed not to streak, spot, fade, or run. Tell your druggist whether the material you wish to dye is wool or silk, or whether it is linen, cotton or mixed goods. —Advertisement

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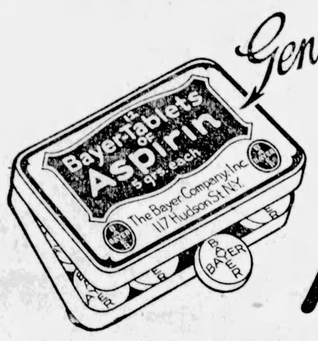

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